The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXX. FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1851. No. 4308 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s for every additional inch for each insertion

A REGULAR TRADER FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine first-class schooner BEAVER, R. Cooper, master, having greatest part of her cargo on board, will positively sail (wind and weather permitting) TO-MORROW, Saturday, the 8th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
4762 THOMAS CROFT.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

To leave the Albion Wharf positively on Tuesday, 11th instant.

THE unrivalled clipper Brigantine MEG MERRILIES, 120 tons, Davies, master. Her accommodations for passengers are most superior.

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Clarence River Packet Office,
Albion Wharf, March 6. 4740

FOR WIDE BAY.

Now loading at the Albion Wharf, and will sail Saturday morning, weather permitting,

THE favourite fast-sailing Brigantine LIBERTY, 80 tons. Her accommodations for passengers are really excellent.

For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN MORRIS. Agent,
Albion Wharf, (foot of Market-street),
March 6. 4741

A REGULAR TRADER FOR WIDE BAY.

THE well-known schooner EFFORT, A. Thompson, master, is unavoidably detained until to-morrow, Saturday, the 8th instant, when she will positively sail.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
4763 THOMAS CROFT.

PACKETS FOR MELBOURNE.
REGULAR TRADERS.
First Vessel.

THE A1 clipper schooner FAVORITE, 120 tons burthen, J. Stericker, commander, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will positively sail on Saturday Evening, the 8th instant.

TO FOLLOW THE FAVORITE.

The passenger brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, Commander, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will sail about the 13th instant.

TO FOLLOW THE DIANA.

The fine new brigantine HIRONDELLE, W. H. Saunders, commander, will be dispatched on the 15th instant.

These vessels have been fitted expressly for passengers, who will find beds, bedding, linen, and everything on board necessary for their comfort free of extra charge. Separate stern cabins for ladies' and families. The captains are well known in the trade for attention and ability.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
4746 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE splendid well-known packet Brig DART, 154 tons register, Alexander Collins, master, having a great portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will positively sail on Saturday next, the 8th instant.

For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation (with splendid stern cabin for ladies), apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Beds, bed-linen, wines, beer, and spirits of the best description provided on board free of charge. 4550

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

THE fine first-class brig WANDERER, 200 tons burthen, R. M. Jackson, commander, is daily expected, and having more than 100 tons of cargo ready, will be dispatched a few days after arrival. The accommodation for passengers are most comfortable, beds, linen, &c., with stern cabins for ladies.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
4747 489, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON,
With immediate despatch,

THE Packet Brig WILLIAM, Captain Coffey. For freight or passage apply immediately to Captain Coffey, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
480, George-street.
March 5. 4718

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE well-known fine A1 brig THOMAS AND HENRY, 235 tons register, George Bennett, master, is unavoidably detained until Saturday, and has room for a few tons of freight, two cabin, and a few steerage passengers. The accommodations of this fine vessel are unrivalled, with beds, bedding, and every other comfort on board. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
3963 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE well-known regular trader EMMA, 121 tons, Henry T. Fox, Commander, hourly expected, and having some portion her of cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
4618 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.
AND PORT COOPER, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.
A Regular Trader.

THE fine fast-sailing brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 150 tons, Captain W. Pilfold, is ready to take in cargo for the above port, and having a large portion of her freight ready for shipment, she will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or,
3694 M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street.

SHIP BLACKWALL.

PASSENGERS by the above ship will please pay the balance of their passage money by Saturday, the 8th instant.

Shippers are requested to pass their entries and send in their Bills of Lading, to the office of the undersigned.
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
March 6. 4735

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.

THE Belgian ship OCEANIE, 521 tons register, Captain G. Radon, will commence taking in cargo for Tahiti immediately on discharge of the cargo from Manila. For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, February 21.

As the Oceanie proceeds from Tahiti to the Whaling Grounds, and back to Sydney, Officers and Boat-steerers are required, who will meet with liberal engagements, if competent, on application to Captain Radon. 3892

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE fine American ship ROBERT BOWNE, 505 tons, F. G. Cameron, Commander, will succeed the Martha, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail with despatch direct for San Francisco.

This ship is now alongside the Circular Wharf, where parties are invited to inspect her accommodations.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to
S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
3757 Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU.
To Sail early in March.

THE fine first-class ship MARY CATHERINE, 500 tons, J. J. Warner, commander, has only one poop cabin disengaged, and room for a FEW STEERAGE PASSENGERS. For light freight or passage, immediate application is necessary, to the captain, on board, at Willis' (Bon Accord) Wharf; to
L. AND S. SAMUEL,
or to
J. B. METCALFE.
February 27. 4207

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE clipper Barque ALERT, 394 tons register, Robert Milne, commander. Has still room for eleven steerage passengers, for which immediate application must be made. From her well-known sailing qualities this vessel is worthy the attention of parties wishing to arrive at the Gold Regions at the best season. Intending passengers are requested to inspect her comfortable and roomy accommodation, at Lamb and Co.'s Wharf. Apply immediately to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
4428 700, George-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE first-class American barque HENRY HARBECK, 400 tons, T. G. Merwin, commander, having nearly all her cargo on board, will sail for San Francisco on the 20th instant.

This ship has splendid cabin accommodations, and a house on deck for intermediate passengers. For cabin, intermediate, and a limited number of steerage passages, apply to the Master on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
Macquarie-place.
Will take a few tons light freight. 4672

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
Will sail on the 15th March.

THE well known first-class ship JOHNSTONE, 600 tons, Harrison, commander.

This fine ship, for many years known as a regular trader between London and this port, is now laid on for San Francisco, at the earnest request of passengers. Her accommodations will be so arranged as to secure for steerage passengers comforts and ventilation rarely found in passenger ships. It is considered sufficient to state that this fine ship will be found in provisions on the most liberal scale. The rate of freight and passage will be the same as charged by any other vessel on the berth; and Captain Harrison, who has just returned from San Francisco, will be happy to give any information to passengers. The cabin accommodations are very superior.

For freight or passage apply on board, to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.,
Spring-street;
or to JOHN MACNAMARA,
4430 Queen street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE A1 Ship ADIRONDACK, 700 tons register, having her dead weight on board, and nearly all her passengers engaged, will positively sail in the course of a few days, and as her accommodations for passengers are very superior, she presents a favourable opportunity to those emigrating to California. As there are but few berths disengaged, passengers are insured against disappointment in the sailing of this ship. From her size and great height between decks, those taking passage by her must enjoy the most perfect ventilation, and as great a degree of comfort as possible to be obtained on board ship.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
F. W. CLARKE,
4573 Jamison-street.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE fine clipper Brig BROTHERS, 200 tons register, Robert Stavers, Commander.

FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

This vessel having completed her loading, will proceed in a few days. Has room for three cabin passengers only. Apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or
JOHN RICKARDS,
4782 George-street.

FOR SOURABAYA AND BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing A1 brig SUSAN, 212 tons register, F. C. Knight, Commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail on the 20th inst.

For freight or passage early application is necessary to
BRIT AND SONS,
4487 18, Charlotte-place.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

The earliest ship of the season through Torres' Straits.

THE remarkably fine first-class East India ship SCOTIA, 800 tons, T. Strickland, commander, will be despatched on the 1st April next.

This vessel is fitted with ports and thoroughly ventilated throughout her entire length between decks. Her stalls are also constructed on an improved principle, affording unequalled advantages to shippers of horses for the Indian market.

Her arrangements are nearly completed, and immediate application is requisite to secure the few remaining vacancies. Passengers by the overland route to England are invited to inspect her cabin accommodations, which are first-rate. For freight or passage apply on board, to
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
Or
EDWARD N. BURGESS,
20, Macquarie-place.
March 6. 4786

FOR HONGKONG.

THE first-class brig FREAK, 245 tons register, Thomas B. Simpson, commander, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, early application is necessary, to be made to
HENRY MOORE
Miller's Point, 20th February. 3826

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
To sail positively on Saturday, 15th March.

THE ST. GEORGE 605 tons O.M. John Jones, Commander. Has two stern cabins disengaged. For passage only apply to the Commander, on board; to
MESSRS. YOUNG AND CO.; or
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
SHIP BLACKWALL.

HAS only one Cabin disengaged, and room for a few steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary to the Captain, on board; to
WILLIAM HINDSON;
or, to
4727 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE regular trader TAMAR, 556 tons register, A1 for 12 years, Thomas Colley Stayner, commander, will sail on the 15th of March.

For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodation, apply to Captain Stayner, on board; to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
or, to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE remarkably fast sailing ship CHARLOTTE JANE, 730 tons, A1 for 13 years, Alexander Lawrence, commander. This ship has the whole of her dead weight and upwards of a thousand bales of wool engaged, and will have quick despatch. Her cabin accommodations are equal to those of any vessel in port, and she carries an experienced surgeon.

Parties proceeding to England are invited to inspect the accommodations of this exceedingly fine vessel.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; to
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
Queen's Place; or, to
J. B. METCALFE,
January 31. 2319

FOR LONDON.

THE British-built A1 barque GLEN HUNTLEY, 505 tons register, Samuel Paterson, commander, has nearly all her dead weight engaged, and will be ready to receive wool in a few days. Her cabin accommodations are of a superior description. For freight or passage apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Or, to
ROBERT HOW. 4016

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine, fast-sailing first class barque "GLENSERVIE," J. B. Fullerton, master, 400 tons measurement; is now ready to receive wool, having her dead weight on board. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board.
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, March 4. 4684

FOR LONDON.

THE splendid clipper barque PRINCE OF WALES, 582 tons register, Charles Stuart, Commander. This fine vessel made her two last passages from England to Sydney in 96 and 98 days respectively, and having the greater portion of her cargo on board, will have quick despatch. Having excellent accommodation for passengers, and carrying a surgeon, offers a desirable opportunity to passengers for London. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
4424 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A1 River-built ship LADY CLARKE, M. M'Lean, commander, is now ready to receive cargo; and has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. She carries a Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
Queen's-place;
3606 Or to J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 ship DUCHESS of NORTHUMBERLAND, 541 tons, (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London) Benjamin Freeman, Commander.

This vessel has first-rate accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and carries a surgeon. Apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
Sydney, March 4. 4668

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine teak BRIG SPEC, 168 tons, Captain Dicey. Apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
March 4. 4559

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine first-class Barque GEORGE BUCKHAM, 385 tons register, John Marches, Commander, is ready to proceed on any voyage, at a short notice. Apply to
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, March 3. 4479

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast-sailing A1 brig FORREST, Williams, commander, 187 tons register. Apply to
F. W. CLARKE,
3838 Jamison-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE British barque ASENATH, Captain Rooney, 331 tons register, just arrived from Panama. This vessel sails well, carries a large cargo, and having arrived in ballast, can commence loading immediately, or be sent to sea at a short notice.

For further particulars apply to
4414 DONALDSON AND CO.

FOR SALE.

THE fine new cutter MARY ANN, 18 tons register, now trading to Newcastle. Apply to
JOHN LORD,
4715 Lighterman, Harrington-street.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, (Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq. | Robert Graham, Esq
Alex. Campbell, Esq. | Robert How, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.

The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.

Europe	2½	Colonial trade—	
China, India, &c.	2¾	Hobart Town	¾
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or Bourbon	2	Ditto per steamer	¾
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Adelaide	1½
Torres' Straits	2	Swan River	2½
Whaling vessels for the voyage	9 to 10	Auckland	1
Time risks		Port Nicholson	1½
12 months	9	Port Nelson	2
6 "	5	Moreton Bay (by the northern passage only)	1½
3 "	3	For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium is reduced ¼ to ½ per cent on the above rates	

N.B.—Notice is hereby given, that the Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and that where claims are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office on the arrival of the vessel.
J. C. PHELPS,
8830 Secretary.

SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER AND CO.,
432 541, George-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,

CAPITAL ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

REDUCED SCALE OF PREMIUMS:—

	Per annum. Per cent. s.	d.
Slated brick or stone buildings detached	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto contiguous	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto to inferior buildings	10	0
Shingled ditto ditto ditto detached	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto contiguous	12	6
Inferior buildings	15s. and 17	6

Vessels in harbour with or without warrantry to repair and ships building.

Hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.

Losses by lightning made good.

All losses promptly adjusted in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Agents
Spring-street, Sydney. 4109

NOTICE.

Office of the New South Wales Association for Preventing the Revival of Transportation, King-street, Sydney, March 4th, 1851.

AS it is impossible that the whole of the signatures to the Australasian Federal Petition can be attached to one engrossment, it is proposed that there should be two engrossments of each petition,—to the Queen, the Lords, and the Commons,—and that all the sheets with signatures which can be obtained by the 14th March instant, should be attached to one set of engrossments, with a view to transmission and presentation during the present session of Parliament; and that the sheets with signatures subsequently obtained shall be appended to the second set of engrossments, and be transmitted, as a supplementary petition in August next.

Gentlemen who may have sheets in their possession which have been signed, will therefore be pleased to forward the same to me by the 14th day of March instant; but the Committee trust that their exertions will not, in consequence, be diminished or relaxed in procuring further signatures for transmission in August next. If forwarded to my address through the post, in a cover open at each end, and indorsed "Petition to Her Majesty the Queen only," it will be exempt from postage.

By order of the Committee,
GILBERT WRIGHT,
4576 Honorary Secretary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, London.
Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.

The undersigned are duly empowered by the above Company to effect assurances for the whole of life, or for a shorter period—the terms of which, and all further particulars, may be obtained on application.
J. B. AND G. WERE,
Circular Quay.
Sydney, December 29. 4724

BOAT CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the St. George Club will be held at the Royal Hotel, This Day, the 7th instant, at half-past four o'clock P.M., to make final arrangements. Members are *particularly requested* to attend, and to be prepared to pay their entrance fees.
DAVID FORBES,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Sydney, March 7 4594

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. — Mr, William Perry, Official Assignee, to the building formerly Gill's Hotel, Pitt-street North, midway between King and Hunter streets. 4114

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. — The Australian Mutual Provident Society, to the building formerly Gill's Hotel, Pitt-street North, midway between King and Hunter streets. 4113

REMOVAL.—The Subscribers have Removed their business from Hunter-street to the stores recently occupied by Messrs. L. and S. Samuel, at the rear of Gill's Hotel, Pitt-street.
EDWARD YOUNGMAN AND CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Pitt-street, December 20. 11973

THE Office of the undersigned is REMOVED from 555, to 490, George-street, next to Mr. J. G. Cohen's Auction Rooms.
4495 E. DAINTREY, Solicitor.

FOR SALE, a 16 horse high Pressure Beam Engine, entirely new, with boiler and all gearing belonging thereto complete. Apply by letter to Mr. H. C. MAIN, 636, Lower George-street, Sydney. 4743

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

Unparalleled Success and Crowded Houses at Malcom's Royal Australian Circus, York-street.

SIXTH APPEARANCE OF MDLE LOUISE.

Change in the Programme, Friday Evening,

THE Entertainments will commence with an act of Horsemanship, entitled, THE DRUNKEN HUSSAR, by Mr. Williams.

After which, the celebrated Equestrienne Mdle. Louise, will make her sixth appearance in an Equestrian Ballet, entitled LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, Cupid Mdle. Louise, assisted by Messrs. Raymond, Clarke, and Feuillade.

After which, Mr. Jones will again appear in an unrivalled Act (in these colonies) on four Horses, entitled THE MAMELUKE'S RETREAT.

After which, Mr. Clarke will take his aerial flight on the SLACK ROPE, surrounded by fireworks, and taking up Young Joey with his teeth.

(An interval of fifteen minutes.)

PART SECOND.

Will commence with the FOUR WONDERFUL ACROBATS, in a series of Gymnastics, showing a combination of skill, strength, and dexterity, which stand unrivalled in the colonies.

To be succeeded by an act of Horsemanship, entitled THE SWISS BOY, by Master Bird.

After which, Mr. Williams will make his appearance in an act of Horsemanship, which elicited so much applause on its first representation, entitled THE FOXHUNTER.

To be followed by BUY-A-BROOM GIRL, on Stilts, by Master Bird.

The whole to conclude with LIFE IN LONDON. Jerry Hawthorne, Mr. Raymond; Tom, Mr. Feuillade; Mr. Green, Mr. Random; Dusty Bob, Mr. Jones; Black Sal, Mr. Clark; Squire, Mr. Williams.

Riding Master, Mr. Jones; Ring and Ballet Master, Mr. Raymond; Clowns, Messrs. Random and Albry; Stud Master, Mr. Feuillade; Equerry to the Establishment, Mr. James. Boxes, 3s.; Pit 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Half-price to Boxes and Pit at nine o'clock. Children under twelve, half-price. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hotel, at eleven o'clock. Doors open at half-past seven, and the performance commence at eight precisely. 4772

PARRAMATTA.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 8.

Sixth appearance of MADEMOISELLE LOUISE.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE MARBLE LOVER.

ANOTHER TREAT!!

Unparalleled success and crowded Houses, at MALCOM'S

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS,
CURRENCY LASS,
Church-street, Parramatta.

Mr. Malcom begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Parramatta, and its environs, that his Circus at Parramatta has undergone extensive alterations, being newly roofed, and made warm and comfortable. Mr. Malcom, ever anxious to please and cater for his friends and the public, has taken care to secure the most talented Artists in this and the sister colonies, whose successive appearance will always keep novelty on tip-toe, and will enable him to defy all competition.

The evening's entertainments will commence with an act of Horsemanship, entitled the DRUNKEN HUSSAR, by Mr. Williams.

To be followed by an Equestrian Ballet Act, entitled LITTLE BO-PEEP, by Mr. Jones and Master Bird.

After which, the celebrated Arab mare May Fairy will go through her astonishing and unrivalled feats of Training, attended by Mdle. Louise.

To be succeeded by the BUY-A-BROOM GIRL, on Stilts, Master Bird.

An interval of fifteen minutes.

PART SECOND.

Mdle. Louise, the celebrated Equestrienne, will make her sixth appearance in a rural act of Equestrianism, entitled the SWISS MILK-MAID, attended by Mr. Jones.

After which, Mr. Clark, the celebrated Slack Rope Vaulter, will appear in one of his Aerial Flights, surrounded by fireworks, and taking up young Joey with his teeth.

To be succeeded by a daring act of Horsemanship, which elicited so much applause on its first representation in Sydney, entitled the AFRICAN SLAVE UNFETTERED, in the course of which that daring rider, Mr. Jones, will play the bones and cymbals.

The whole to conclude with a Ballet Comique entitled LA STATUE BLANCHE, or, THE MARBLE LOVER: Old Gourmand, a miser, Mr. Random; Lavinia, his daughter, Miss Annandale; Jacques, a confidential, Mr. Jones; Henri Duprat, in the service of old Gourmand, and in love with his daughter, Mr. Raymond; Le Chevalier de Lovely, Mr. Feuillade; Le Vernier, a sculptor, Mr. Williams; Gascon and Darville, his men, Messrs. Clark and Albry.

Riding Master, Mr. Jones; Ring and Ballet Master, Mr. Raymond; Clowns, Messrs Random and Albry; Stud Master, Mr. Feuillade; Equerry to the establishment, Mr. James, Admission—Reserved seats, 2s.; Arena, 1s.; Half-price to Boxes and Pit at nine o'clock; children under twelve, half-price. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hotel at eleven o'clock. Doors open at half-past seven, and the performances to commence at eight precisely. 4773

WOOLWAY STORES, MANEROO. —The undersigned is prepared to boil down any quantity of Fat Stock at this establishment, on improved principles and on easy terms, and will also purchase Tallow, Hides, and Sheepskins, or advance on the same consigned for sale to Sydney or London.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
1827 Superintendent.

WOOLWAY STORES, MANEROO. —Just received, in good order, and on sale at the Woolway Stores, a large supply of Flour, Drapery, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Tea, Sugar, Salt, Tobacco, and all goods usually required in the interior. To be sold at reduced prices up to the 30th June next, when the stores are to be altered and enlarged. 1826

MANEROO AND BOYD TOWN,
Twofold Bay.

MR. A. SEIDLER begs to acquaint the settlers of Maneroo, &c., that he is prepared to enter into arrangements for boiling down stock, on the following terms, viz.—cattle five and sixpence per head, and sheep sixpence ditto. No extra charge will be made for drying skins. Colonial made casks fifty shillings per ton, and English water casks thirty-five shillings ditto. Freight to Sydney, including shipping charges, eighteen shillings per ton. Mr. Seidler engages that every attention shall be paid to the interest of the owners, whose attendance he is most desirous of having during the process of melting.

He has on hand a general assortment of stores and merchandise, at moderate prices, and will make advances on produce intended for sale at Sydney.

Boyd Town offers great advantages for the storing and shipping of produce. 4258

TOMKISON'S PIANOFORTES
Rosewood cabinet
Mahogany cabinet
Grand square, with centre action
Mahogany cottage, 6¾ octaves
From the manufacturer, T. Tomkison, London. On sale by
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
4733 Church-hill.

CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS:—
" Journal, 13 vols., 5s. 6d. per vol.
" Entertaining Tracts, 20 vols. 25s.
" Information for the People, 2 vols., 18s.
" Cyclopædia of British Literature, 2 vols., 16s.
" Atlas, 33 maps, 14s
" Papers for the People, 2s. per vol.

AINSWORTH'S NOVELS, cheap edition—1s. 6d. per volume—Crichton; The Miser's Daughter; The Tower of London, 2 vols.; Saint James', or the Court of Queen Anne; Old St. Paul's, 2 vols.; (Guy Fawkes, double volume, 2s.)
W. R. FIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller,
485, George-street,
4644 *Exactly* opposite the Barrack Gate.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL IS A DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT AND TRANSPARENT PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR, and as an *invigorator and purifier* is beyond all precedent. In dressing the hair, nothing can equal the effect of Rowlands' Macassar Oil on either natural or artificial hair, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautifully flowing curls, and by the transcendent lustre it imparts rendering the head-dress truly enchanting.

Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

☞ Each bottle of the *genuine* article has the words { ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

Engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters

Sold by C. M. PENNY, H. MACE, A. FOSS, P. F. Morgan, J. Row, Chemists; ROBINSON and PEARSON, Hairdressers; T. HUGHES, Machinist; and HAMBURGER and SONS, 476, George-street, Sydney. 285

GEORGE CHISHOLM, Draper, Mercer, Haberdasher, Hosier, &c., 253, Pitt-street.

G. C. begs to intimate to his customers that he has made a *great reduction* in the price of the *whole* of his stock of balzorines and de laines.

Balzorine dresses, all wool, 12 yard lengths, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. the dress

De laines, very rich styles, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d. 2518

GEORGE CHISHOLM has much pleasure in informing his patrons that his stock of Shawls has been greatly increased during the last week. In addition to his former stock, he has now just opened a very choice selection of—

French filled shawls

Also, a lot of very beautiful real barege scarfs, four yards long by two yards wide, commencing at *fifteen shillings and sixpence each*. Barege shawls, black, white, or coloured grounds, 2½ yards square, 12s. 6d. each. 2518

GEORGE CHISHOLM wishes to impress the minds of the public with the fact, that the whole of his stock of printed muslin dresses are now reduced to nearly one-half their original price.

Liddiard's printed muslins, 3s. 11d. the dress, quite fast. 2519

VISITES.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has received (ex Prince of Wales) a case of the above garments, from one of the first London Mantua-makers, amongst which will be found styles and shapes to suit every figure; and on account of the *very large stock* G. C. has now by him, he has determined on selling the whole of them at a barely remunerating profit. 2520

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

THESE Departments have been selected with the greatest possible care, and are now quite replete.

G. C. would particularly call the attention of gentlemen to his stock of
White merino shirts
Indian cashmere ditto
Spun silk ditto
White merino drawers and pants
Indian cashmere ditto.

The above goods are peculiarly fine, and well adapted for a warm climate.

Every size and make in children's socks.

NOTICE.—A single dozen sold at the wholesale price.
Address GEORGE CHISHOLM,
Draper, &c.,
2521 253, Pitt-street, Sydney.

OLD ESTABLISHED HAT WAREHOUSE,
274, PITT-STREET.

R. UTHER, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Sydney and New South Wales in general for that support afforded to him for the last 35 years, begs to inform them that he has disposed of his business to Mr. John Ducker (late of Richmond), on whose behalf he solicits their patronage.

J. DUCKER, in succeeding to the business so long and so successfully carried on at 274, Pitt-street, begs most respectfully to solicit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on Mr. Uther, and having purchased the entire stock of Hats on very advantageous terms, is prepared to offer Uther's very best 23s 6d. hats at 20s., and all other hats accordingly, and trusts by a strict attention to business to merit a share of that patronage hitherto conferred on his predecessor.

Hats wholesale and retail. A liberal allowance to the trade.

N.B.—Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c., in addition. 4407

TO PARTIES ABOUT PROCEEDING TO CALIFORNIA.

FOR SALE, four square Tents, 12 x 12, made by Richardson, of London, expressly for California.

Also—A few guns, about 100 yards of sheep netting, one of Soyer's magic cooking stoves and portable kitchen, and a two-horse steam engine. Apply to JOHN CURR, Erskineville Road, Newtown. 4719

FOR SALE. — Ex Thomas and Henry—
Copper sheathing, 16, 18, and 22 ounces
Patent metal, 16, 18, and 20 ounces
Copper nails
Soft shell almonds
Zinc, Nos. 9 and 10
Barcelona nuts
BP. Paper
BOGUE AND CO.,
3832 Pitt-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Three-bushel bags (heavy)
Woolpacks and twine
Osnaburgs
Byass' ale and porter, in 4 and 6 dozen casks
Brandy, Martell's, dark and pale
Brandy, in 1 dozen cases
Demerara rum, 30 per cent. O.P.
Port, sherry, and champagne, in wood and bottle.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
4430 700, George-street.

COLOURED AND ENAMELLED GLASS
Coloured, plain green, flashed blue, ruby, purple, dark purple, yellow
Enamelled, ruby, white, blue, yellow
Sheet glass, 9 x 7, 10 x 8, 12 x 10, 14 x 10
Crown glass, 9 x 7, 10 x 8, 12 x 10, 14 x 10.
On sale by
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
4734 Church-hill.

ICE CREAMS! ICE CREAMS!

MRS. GILL begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen, that she will have ready every day till the end of the season, from 12 in the morning.

Balls, Routs and Dinners, got up at the shortest notice, and moderate charges.

N.B.—Soups and made dishes sent out to order. Luncheon ready every day at the establishment, corner of Pitt and Market-streets. 4787

NEW FISH.
EX GLENBERVIE AND SARAH.

65 TIERCES Pickled Salmon
66 Barrels Lochfine pickled herrings
100 Half-barrels ditto ditto
4 Puncheons ling fish
20 Drums Newfoundland cod fish
19 Barrels pickled cod fish
1500 Tins red herrings, in 1 and 2 dozen tins, warranted cured by John Noir and Son.

The above fish is warranted in first-rate order, and for sale by
ROBERT COVENY
4593 103, Market-street.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Zebu Sugar, a first-rate sample, in lots to suit purchasers.
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
4081 Sussex-street.

COD FISH.—Just landed, ex Glen Huntley—
Cod fish
Red herrings, in half barrels
White herrings, in ditto
For sale at the Stores of
GEORGE SMALL,
4778 4, Jamison-street.

CANDLES FOR CALIFORNIA.

HYDRAULIC Pressed Candles, wicked with patent cotton. These candles are warranted to stand the heat of the warm latitudes between here and San Francisco without melting or sticking; are now well known as the best manufacture from tallow hitherto attempted in this colony. A stock always on hand for private families, Manufactured and sold only by
WM. B. ALLEN,
3024 Sussex-street, Sydney

FOR SALE by Private Contract, 12¾ Acres of Land, situate in George, Macquarie, and Harris streets, Parramatta, and opposite the Queen's Wharf, where the steamers from Sydney discharge. Upon this property are erected seven houses all under rental. Macquarie-street runs through the centre; and the position of this land is such that it must rise to great value. Title undeniable. For further particulars apply at the Office of R. CAMPBELL, Esq., Circular Quay, Sydney. 4641

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

3104 ACRES, County of St. Vincent, St. George's Basin, purchased from the Crown by Hughes and Hosking.

1280 Acres, county of St. Vincent, Broulee, commencing at the north-east corner of Flannagan's 2560 acres, purchased from the Crown by Hughes and Hosking.

1170 Acres, county of St. Vincent, Broulee, now in the occupation of Mr. Benjamin Marshall.

2 Allotments at Canterbury, near the Company's Sugar Works.

4 Cottages in Kent-street, having a frontage to that street of 94 feet, with a depth of 112 feet, adjoining Captain Viles' Buildings, and at present producing a rental of £60 per annum.

These Cottages will be sold together or separately.

320 Acres county of Cumberland, district of Cabramatta, formerly the property of Wm. Pendray.

Plans of these properties, and all further information, may be obtained at the Bank of New South Wales.
October 24 5

SAXON MERINO RAMS AND EWES.—The undersigned are prepared to receive orders for the above, to be executed by their friends in Silisia, and would arrange for the sheep being conveyed hither by vessels direct from Hamburg.

For particulars, apply to
KIRCHNER AND CO.
3876 George street North.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Hides, Horns, and Hoofs, and will make advances on consignments to their friends in London, Antwerp, and Hamburg.
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
3342 Lower George-street.

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481, George-street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SHEEP AND CATTLE,
COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND THE SETTLERS OF THE COLONY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

BEGS to state that his old established stores are now open for the reception of

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SKINS, upon which he is prepared to make CASH ADVANCES, and if required TO STORE WOOL OR TALLOW, RENT FREE FOR THREE MONTHS PREVIOUS TO SALE.

COMMISSION ON SELLING, 1 PER CENT.

Cool cellarage for tallow, and lofty Storeroom for wool to an unlimited extent.

MR. LYONS

HOLDS A WEEKLY SALE AT HIS MART AND STORES EVERY TUESDAY.

And without presuming to offer an opinion upon the future state of the colonial or home market, can assure his old friends and the public, that the highest prices of the day are being constantly realised at his sales.

Further they may depend on receiving the cash proceeds from him a few hours after a sale is closed, and may be assured that he never speculates on his own account. 10317

WATTLE BARK.—M'Nees and Hayman are cash purchasers at the highest market price of wattle bark delivered at their tanyard, Phillip-street, Sydney. 4750

GOLD DUST.—Gold Dust, Doubloons, and Dollars, purchased at the highest prices by
THACKER AND CO.,
3351 541, George-street.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

March 6.—Artemisia, barque, 588 tons, Captain Ridley, for San Francisco. (For list of passengers see *Herald* of the 5th instant.)

March 6.—Susan, brig, 212 tons, Captain Knight, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Salacia, for London; Essington, for Port Fairy; Phantom, for Adelaide; Louis and Miriam, for Wellington; Sir John Byng, for Launceston; Lavina, for Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCES.

March 6.—Phantom, brig, Captain Brown, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. A. Morehead, 2 children, and servant, Mr Tureton, Mr. Fowler, Miss Coghlan, Miss Cox, Miss Moore, Mr. Dalby, Mr. Allen, J. W. Jolly, Mr. Greyden, John Dowdell, William Windsor, Edward Bawster, and two Masters Cox.

March 6.—Louis and Miriam, brig, 127 tons, Captain Pilfold, for Wellington. Passengers—Mr. Peters, Mr. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie and two children, Mr. Peter Wilkie, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Dotman, and Mrs. Wylie.

March 6.—Sir John Byng, brig, 164 tons, Captain Thom, for Launceston.—Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, Mr. D. J Mavin, Mr Alexander Stewart, Mr. John Stewart, Euphemio Stewart, Elizabeth Stewart, Ann Stewart, Katherine Stewart, Charles Stewart, Henry Stewart, Alfred Stewart, Jane Stewart, Mary Stewart, Mary Ann Stewart, Mrs. Thom and son.

March 6.—Hoogly, ship, 466 tons, Captain Sproul, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Graves.

March 6.—Lavina, schooner, 64 tons, Captain Murphy, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Thorne, Mr. Caldich, Mr. Tonson, P. Moloney, John Booth, J. Murray, W. Smith.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 6.—Meg Merrilies, 80, Davis, from the Clarence River, with 72 bales wool, 62 casks tallow, 400 hides, 1660 staves; Gipsy, 46, Adams, from the Richmond, with 21,000 feet cedar; Harriett, 30, Brown, from the Richmond, with 15,000 feet cedar; Eagle, 28, Terl, from Newcastle, with 10,000 feet cedar, 1 ton potatoes, 1 ton flour, 400 bushels wheat; Coquette, 72, Elliott, from Newcastle, with 75 tons coals; Emily, 32, Cureton, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Pelican, 48, Williams, from the Richmond, with 28,000 feet cedar; Emma, 29, M'Intyre, from the Manning, with 26 bales wool, 300 bushels maize, 259 bushels wheat, 17 bundles sheepskins, 20 hides, 100 cheeses; Thistle, schooner, 28, Stone from the Manning, with 20,000 feet cedar, 206 cheeses, 29 bales wool, 300 bushels maize, 25 bags wheat, 7 bags barley, 5 hides; Primus, 36, Lovell, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 6.—Cygnet, 20, Lawrence, for Wollongong, with sundries; Elizabeth Cohen, 43, Watson, and Elizabeth Jane, 43, Easton, both for Port Macquarie, with sundries; Caroline, 29, Priden, for Morpeth, with sundries; Catherine, 16, Rowling, for the William River, with sundries; Chance, 38, House, and Primus, 36, Lovell, both for Newcastle, with sundries; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

March 6.—Phantom, brig, 158 tons, Captain Brown, for Adelaide: 40 tons coals, 13,700 feet cedar, 2 cases woollens, 7 packages hardware, 4 kegs honey, 10 packages turnery, Sheppard and Alger; 8 kegs nails, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 2 tierces pickled salmon, G. Thorne and Co.; 1 case haberdashery, W. Crego; 2 casks honey, F. T. Smith; 12 bales woollens, George Rees; 3 cases patent metal, 1 cask patent nails, Henry Dent; 1 case apparel, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 9 cases straw hats, A. and M. Moses; 1 case plants, T. W. Sheppard; 12 bales, 38 cases drapery, R. K. Allen.

March 6.—Sir John Byng, brig, 169 tons, Captain Thom, for Launceston: 10,313 feet cedar, 200 tons coals, H.R.S.N. Co.; 30 bales gunny bags, 20 bales woolpacks, 51 bales twine, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 2 cases cigars, J. M. Leigh; 1 case haberdashery, E. M. Sayers.

March 6.—Hooghly, ship, 466 tons, Captain Sproul, for London: 346 bales wool, Thacker and Co.; 24 bales wool, R. Towns; 150 bales wool, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 10 tons bones, 20 bales wool, Frederick Ebsworth; 20 bales wool, Buyers and Lochhead; 317 bales wool Thomas Holt, jun.; 373 bales wool, Donaldson and Co.; 147 bales wool, R. Campbell; 23 bales wool, T. Icely; 36 casks sperm oil 2 tons hoops, L. and S. Spyer; 100 piculs sapan wood, J. Lord; 1 cask wine, E. C. Weekes, 114 logs timber, 23 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 14lbs. scrap iron, 2 casks tongues, 5000 treenails, A. Sproul; 12 casks humpback oil, 1 cask whalebone, Benjamin and Moses; 18 tons 9 cwt. flax, William Wright; 67 bales wool, Murphy and Co.; Recapitulation—1487 bales wool, 36 casks sperm oil, 1 cask whalebone, 45 bales flax, 100 parcels Sapan wood, 114 logs timber, 23 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs scrap iron, 1 cask wine, 10 tons bones, 2 tons hoofs, 12 casks humpback oil, 2 casks tongues, and 5000 treenails.

March 6.—Louis and Miram, brig, 127 tons, Captain Pilfold, for Wellington: 221 bags flour, J. Edwards; 15 chests congou, 22 bags pepper, 150 bags flour, R. Campbell; 30 half chests 10 chests congou, 2 tons sugar, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 package 1 bale leather, T. Hall; 6 hogsheads brandy, 2 cases cigars, W. Lane; 1 case furniture, 10 bags flour, 1 half chest tea, Smith and Co.; 2 grave stones, vault railing, 12 cases lemon syrup, W. Pilfold, 2 cases cigars, George Moss; 15 chests congou, J. Joseph; 2 tierces loaf sugar, 3 cases 2 bales drapery, Newton, Brothers; 40 boxes soap, 26 tons coals, 67 bags salt, J. Williams; 20 half-chests congou, 1 roll lead pipe, 1 copper pan, Swain, Webbe, and Co.; 2 cases gravestones, C. Simpson; 2 cases pickles, 1 bag pepper, 1 case mustard, 1 case blacking, 6 chests congou, 6 half-chests, 160 bags sugar, 20 bags sundries, H. Brett; 50 bags flour, 20 boxes soap, 20 boxes candles, 10 bags rice, 1 cask loaf-sugar, 9 packages personal effects, J. Buckland; 1 package paper, 1 bundle saddlery, 1 case matches, 1 cask hardware, 1 package lamps, 1 package arrowroot, 3 casks earthenware, 1 cask 2 cases glass, 1 cask 1 case blacking, 5 casks soda, 1 package 4 cases confectionary, 15 cases cordials, 3 cases 1 bale drapery, 1 case bonnets, J. C. Peters; 2 kegs 1 box tobacco, E. H. Pollard.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR LAUNCESTON.—By the William, this evening, at six.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.—By the Louis and Miriam, this day, at noon.

FOR LONDON.—By the Hooghly, this evening, at 6; and by the Katherine Stuart Forbes, to-morrow evening, at 6.

THE SANDHILLS.—A girl of nine years of age was yesterday brought up, on summons, for having, on the 12th ultimo, at Alexandria, in the county of Cumberland, wilfully cut and destroyed certain shrubs and underwood, of the value of 1s. and upwards. The Commissioner of Crown Lands said that the punishment of the girl was not his object, but merely to show that the inhabitants in that neighbourhood were doing wrong when they sent or allowed their children to cut and destroy these plants. To such an extent had this destruction taken place, that the Government had caused several notices to be posted up, forbidding the practice. In consequence of nearly all the timber and brushwood having been removed from that vicinity, hundreds of tons of sand were carried into the city by every southerly gale, and which experience had shown to be detrimental to the citizens. It was necessary, therefore, that something should be done to put a stop to the practice. The defendant was admonished by the Court to desist from such conduct in future, and her mother recommended not to employ her children in that way any more. On promise of future good behaviour in this respect, the information was withdrawn, and the girl sent about her business.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION

March.		SUN. rises	SUN. sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
7	FRIDAY	5 54	6 28	0 3	12 26

Moon's first quarter, 7 50 A.M.. March 11.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. J. HOWSON.

MR. J. HOWSON begs to inform his pupils, friends, and the public generally, that his Benefit takes place on Monday Evening next, when he respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto experienced.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 10,

The entertainments will commence with Balfe's celebrated Grand Opera, entitled THE SIEGE OF ROCHELLE Marquis de Valmour, Mr. J. Howson. To be followed by a Nigger Entertainment, by Master Walter Howson, with a Solo on the Banjo. Pas des Sylphides, Misses Griffiths. Comic Song, Mr. Rogers. Celebrated "Cellarius" Pas de Deux, Misses M. and A. Hart. Grand Fantasia, "Tenor Trombone," introduction, air, and variations, from Bellini's Opera of "Il Pirata," Mr. J. Howson. Favourite Highland Fling, Madame Torning. The whole to conclude with the Farce, entitled FRIEND WAGGLES. Tickets may be obtained at the Box Office, Victoria Hotel, where Boxes may be secured, and of Mr. J. Howson, at his residence, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1851.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

TRANSFER OF SQUATTING LEASES.

UNTIL last year, very grave doubts were entertained in this country by lawyers, and we believe by the Colonial Government itself, whether under the Act of Parliament passed in 1846 for amending the Waste Land Sales Act, and the Orders in Council made in pursuance thereof, it would be possible for the holders of leases from the Crown for fourteen years either to transfer their leasehold rights by sale, or to transmit them by will. One honorable and learned gentleman, then a member of the Legislative Council, who had devoted much attention to the whole subject of the new Squatting Regulations, declared it to be his conviction that all the rights and privileges conferred by the leases would be strictly and exclusively personal; that the lessee could not assign them in his life-time, and that they would revert to the Crown at his decease.

Assuming this opinion to be correct, we argued from it at the time that under these circumstances the vast alienations of public lands to the squatters, which had raised such an outcry in certain quarters, and had called forth such torrents of eloquent denunciation from MR. ROBERT LOWE, were after all not so formidable as had been supposed, since in every instance in which squatters should become divested of their personal interest in the leases, whether by death, insolvency, forfeiture, or otherwise, large tracts of country would be again placed at the disposal of the Government. And as these accidents might be expected to occur frequently, ample opportunities would be afforded for introducing into the land regulations, from time to time, such modifications as experience should have shown to be desirable.

The opinion is proved, however, to have been incorrect, and of course all the reasonings founded upon it tumble to the ground. At least, whether correct or not, it has not been adopted by the legal advisers of HER MAJESTY'S Government. The Act of Parliament was passed on the 28th August, 1846, and the first Order in Council (which was silent on the question of transfers) on the 9th March, 1847. After an interval of three years from the passing of the Act, and of two from the date of the original Order, Ministers came to the conclusion, no doubt after due inquiry and consideration, that the Crown had power to make the leases transferable, and that it was expedient this power should be exercised.

Accordingly, at the Court at Osborne House, on the 18th July, 1849, it was amongst other things ordered, "that all pastoral leases shall be transferable, under such conditions, and in such manner and form, as shall be determined by the GOVERNOR, or officer for the time being administering the Government of the colony."

The new power thus conferred upon the local Executive has been carried out with singular reluctance, or at any rate with singular tardiness. The Order in Council was not proclaimed in the colony until nine months after it had been made; and from the date of the proclamation to the issuing of the first Government Notice on the subject, there has elapsed a further interval of nearly a year; a delay altogether of little less than a year and three quarters. Whether the Government were unwilling to act in the matter until they had communicated with the SECRETARY OF STATE, or whether they found it difficult to settle the conditions upon which transfers should be allowed, or whether so much time has been lost purely through their own *vis inertiæ*, we know not. We think, however, the squatters have some reason to complain of having been so long detained from a privilege conferred upon them by the gracious act of their SOVEREIGN.

The Government Notice respecting the "Transfer of Leases," dated the 1st instant, has appeared in our columns. It has the merit of brevity, and its stipulations are few, simple, and, for aught we can see, not unreasonable. It directs that holders of pastoral leases of land beyond the Settled Districts, shall be at liberty to assign and transfer their interests therein in such manner and form as they may think proper; provided, 1st, that in the instrument of transfer the operative words "transfer" and "assign" be used; 2ndly, that the transfer must not take effect until it shall have been recorded in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, and registered, on payment of the usual fees, in the general office for the registration of deeds; and, 3rdly, that the transfer shall be wholly null and void if the transferer shall have committed any act of forfeiture under the established regulations, or if the transferee shall be other than a natural born or naturalized subject of the realm, or if, within the period of three years next before the date of transfer, he shall have committed any offence for which, had he been himself a lessee under the Crown, his lease would have been liable to forfeiture.

No provision is made for the transmission of leases after the death of their holders. As the Order in Council is silent on that head, we presume the local authorities did not consider themselves at liberty to make any such provision. The subject, however, is an important one, and the questions it suggests ought not to remain unsettled. Can a leaseholder dispose of his interest as such by will? If not, what becomes of his property after his decease? Does the land revert to the Crown, and must his wife, or children, or other representatives, depend upon the mercy of the Crown, or, in other words, upon the will of the GOVERNOR for the time being, for permission to depasture his stock upon the run?

This right of transfer is a new feature in the squatting system. It gives greater stability to the squatter's tenure than it was at first thought to possess; and of course diminishes the chance of his lands being resumed for the good of the public. The squatter gains; the public lose.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

IT will be seen by an advertisement that on the requisition of a number of the citizens, the MAYOR has called a general meeting of the employers of labour, to be held at the Royal Hotel, on the day before the assembling of the Legislative Council, for the purpose of considering by what means immigration may be carried on commensurately with the wants of the colony.

An object more important, at the present juncture, to the interests of the whole community, could not be brought under discussion. But those who have taken the lead in this movement ought to be prepared with some specific plan of operation. To go to the meeting for the mere purpose of declaiming on the supineness of the British Government, the insufficiency of the land fund, the scarcity of labour, and so forth, will answer no useful end, but will leave the matter just as it was. We have given it as our own opinion, that of all the schemes that have been propounded, the most rational and the most practicable is the one ascribed to MR. MORT. And should the employers of labour, or a considerable proportion of them, be disposed to act upon that or some similar plan, the proposition would come better from them, in the first instance, than from either the Government or the Legislative Council. If, for an object so important to them all, they are *willing* to be taxed, the Legislature can have little or no difficulty in supplying the requisite machinery for levying the tax in an equitable and efficient manner.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE S. F. MILFORD, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Charles Tompson, a special meeting, for examination. Examination proceeded at some length, when the meeting adjourned until Thursday next, insolvent being unprepared to-day to give answers to several of the interrogatories.

In the estates of James Elliott, James George Hughes, William Hill, Edward Kennedy, and William Hartley, certificate meetings were held. No opposition was offered to either of the four first named, and their applications were granted. The certificate of Hartley was opposed on two grounds namely, 1. That he had omitted to keep proper books of accounts; 2. That there was an unsatisfied judgment against him in respect of an action for crim. con. On the latter ground of objection the Chief Commissioner refused the certificate.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Samuel Terry Hughes, a third meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of Samuel Allen Wood, a single meeting, at half-past 12.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Charles Appleton the younger, an adjourned certificate meeting, at 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Thomas Molloy, a first meeting, at 11.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. H. ATKINSON.—At his Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 11 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MR. T. HURLEY.—At the Haymarket, at 10 o'clock, 3 draft horses, 2 Carts, Pony and Cart, Horse, Bridle and Saddle, Household Furniture, Drapery, 10 boxes Plums, 100 vols. Books, Steel Pens, Clocks, Watches, Timepieces, &c.

MR. A. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bags, Blue, Brushes, Mustard, Blacking, Corks, Watches, Pickles, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Flour, New Zealand Woollashing and Flax; also, a portion of the Cargo of the Lady Margaret, from Calcutta; at the residence of H. W. Matthews, Esq., Macdonald's Buildings, Hyde Park, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Piano, Plate, Plated Ware, &c.; at their Rooms, at 12 o'clock, East India Preserves.

MR. R. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, assorted Skins, Wellington Boots, Buckskin Boot Fronts, Leggings, Gaiters, Buck and Doeskin Gloves, Paris Hats, Long California Boots, Ginger Beer Bottles, Champagne, Cider, Scented Soaps.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Bronzed Spear Fenders, also, 25 packages Ironmongery, &c.

MR. S. SOLOMONS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Silver Watches, Saddles, Bridles, Girths, Toasting Forks, Hooks and Eyes, Candlesticks, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Looking Glasses, &c.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The Sydney College Buildings have been leased for the Sydney University for two years. The names of the Rev. Mr. Carey, of St. Mark's, Alexandria, and the Rev. Mr. Trollope, of Port Phillip, are named in connexion with the Professorships, but nothing definite has yet been arranged.

APPOINTMENTS.—There is no truth in the positive assertion made by some of our contemporaries a day or two since, that Mr. Merewether had been appointed Colonial Secretary for Port Phillip. Up to yesterday no such appointment had been made, and it is not, we think, likely it will be made. Of course the other reported appointments consequent upon Mr. Merewether's removal were all fudge.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—William Shaw, and Catherine his wife, were yesterday, after further evidence in the case, fully committed to take their trial at the Quarter Sessions for the assault on Charles Jennings, reported in yesterday's *Herald*.

LICENSE CANCELLED.—The publican's general license granted to Michael Garrett Sherlock, to keep the Shamrock Inn, Goulburn-street and Pitt-street, was yesterday adjudged to be cancelled, Sherlock having abandoned that house as his usual place of abode. The case was proceeded with in the absence of the defendant, who is understood to have left the colony.

Mr. Samuel Lyons reminds the trade that he sells, this day, at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve, 25 packages of ironmongery, hardware, springs, &c.,—vide advertisement. Also, damaged fenders, ex Tartar.—*Communicated*.

STEALING BY A SERVANT.—On Wednesday, Catherine Cox, an Irish orphan, lately in the service of William Jennings, of George-street, saddler, appeared before the police bench to answer a charge of stealing preferred by by Mr. Jennings. Mr. Nichols conducted the prosecution and Mr. Johnson the defence. The prosecutor deposed that on the evening of the 9th January, in consequence of something he had just heard from Mr. Holborow, who at the same time gave him a knife (now produced in Court), he asked the prisoner if she knew anything of that knife—at the same time showing it to her: she said yes, that she took it and another and gave them to Mr. Holborow's young men; Mrs. Jennings said she would give her in charge to a constable, shortly after which she (Cox) ran out, and did not return until about 11 o'clock, when she was brought back by two constables and one O'Driscoll, who arrived in the colony by the same vessel with Cox, and is now master of the national school, in Fort-street; in consequence of one of the policemen saying it would be a pity to lock up so young a girl in the watch house, Mrs. Jennings allowed her to stop that night, and sent her to bed, intending the next morning to send her to the Police Office; about 1 o'clock it was found that Cox was not on the premises, but at six o'clock she was in the kitchen. Cross-examined: witness laid this charge against Cox on the 24th February, either same day or the day after he was discharged from the Criminal Court, where he was tried for a *rape* on the girl; the charge was made by her at the Water Police Office, on the 10th January, when he went to prosecute her for the theft now under inquiry; he had been tried and acquitted of the rape, but the Jury did not agree as to the assault; she had been about two months in his service on the 9th January. Re-examined: Never attempted to violate her person; never heard of the charge until he took her to Court for stealing. By the Bench: Cox admitted to me on the 9th January, and also in her evidence on oath before Captain Browne, at the Water Police Office, that she took two knives, and that this was one; she had told him she was about 15 years of age. John Hilyer, apprentice to Mr. Holborow, draper, deposed that on the morning of Boxing-day (26th December) before breakfast, Cox went to the shop and purchased a necktie; while he was serving her, she gave him knives, one of which she told him to give to the other young man; had seen her in the shop before, but did not know where she lived; afterwards told Mr. Holborow of the circumstance, and gave him the knife. William Blumsdone, assistant to Mr. Holborow, deposed that on the 26th December the last witness gave him a knife, which he said had been given to him for that purpose, but which he lost in the course of the day. Mr. Holborow deposed that Hilyer gave him the knife produced on the 26th December, of which he took possession and kept it until the evening of the 9th January, when he took it to Mr Jennings, and told him how he became possessed of it; he took charge of it until he should find where the girl lived, and on the evening in question he saw her at Jennings', taking some things into the shop from the doorway. There were other witnesses examined, but the foregoing will be sufficient to an understanding of the case. The prisoner was yesterday committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Grocers and others are especially reminded of Messrs. Mort and Brown's sale, commencing at 11 o'clock this morning, at their rooms, of groceries, wool-lashing and flax, preserves, flour, vinegar, &c., as advertised, the chief part being the cargo of the Lady Margaret, from Calcutta.—*Communicated*.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Messrs. Mort and Brown beg to direct attention to their sale of elegant household furniture, piano, plate, &c., at the residence of Mr. Matthews, Macdonald's Buildings, Hyde Park, this day, at 11 o'clock.—*Communicated*.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to Mr. Alexander Moore's sale of unredeemed pledges, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, this morning, at eleven o'clock.—*Communicated*.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

GENTLEMEN,—I trust I shall not be accused of presumption in criticising the epistles of your correspondent, John (or rather *Paddy*) Bullion; more especially as he has to contend with so sensible an opponent in your correspondent writing under the signature of One—One. J. B., in the course of his letter, after quoting a comparative table of the notes and coin of the Scotch Banks, triumphantly states "It is for my opponent to look this fact in the face, and to point out such circumstances in the condition of Scotland and this colony respectively as would render the practice of the Scotch Banks unsafe here." Now this can very easily be done, and it is truly astonishing that J. B., who I doubt not is a gentleman of great experience in the colony, perhaps a bank manager and shareholder, yet seems utterly guiltless of any acquaintance with the modern practice of English and Scotch Banks. In the first place, let it be noticed, that taking for granted the Scotch circulation amounts to £3,173 646, for every one pound note issued in Scotland beyond that amount the banker must have a *sovereign in his possession*, therefore beyond the limit of circulation already arrived at, the Scotch £1 note may be regarded as a certificate for gold in the coffers of the Banks. But the grand reason why the example of the Scotch Banks would be entirely dangerous to follow here is, that WE HAVE NOT THE BANK OF ENGLAND TO FALL UPON IN A TIME OF DISCREDIT AND PANIC! *This* is a sufficient answer to the long array of figures and the flourish of trumpets of J. B. It is very easy *in Scotland* to go on safely under a certain system, but transplant that system to England, and all would be lost, even our honour. Scotland is a very limited commercial country, with a circulation of three millions. England, on the contrary, is the grand exchange of the world, with a circulation of forty millions, and where the settlement of all the commercial balances of the universe is effected, and where the currency is a paper currency *immediately convertible and resting upon gold*. Now I have long heard of the cautious and praiseworthy management of the Scotch banks, and I heartily subscribe to all the laudation they deserve; but what does it all amount to! To "this complexion does it come at last,"—that the *Scotch banking system rests entirely upon the English*, and would not last one moment in a period of monetary distress, had they not the Bank of England to fly to in their need! As usual, poor John Bull has to provide the *metallic basis* for the currency of Scotland; and Sandy *takes advantage of it* and is quite ready to secure a profit upon the issue of *his notes*, without being compelled by *law* to furnish his fair share of the precious metals; but as I before stated, Sir Robert Peel (honour to his memory) has introduced a measure tending to correct this evil; it is perhaps advisable that I should furnish you with some authority for the statements I have ventured to make; your readers will therefore please to refer to the extract (at foot)* from the evidence of Mr. Horsley Palmer, a well-known Bank of England Director for many years, and intimately acquainted with the subject.

J. B.'s remarks upon the Bank of England are so transparently fallacious that they hardly require any notice. However, he has only spoken of the bullion in the bank vaults, *not in circulation*. M'Culloch estimates *the coin in circulation* at 30 millions, and I am persuaded that calculation is below the amount: for I find that upwards of 60 MILLIONS of gold coin passed through the mint in twenty four *years*, from 1817 to 1841. Your correspondent also takes no account of the large amount of coin in the coffers of English provincial banks issuing *their own notes*. I regret to find your correspondent relying upon "paid up capitals," and not upon the only rock of salvation for a bank of issue, I mean coined gold (and silver for retail purposes). I am convinced J. B. has not forgotten the failing of banks in England and the United States, with large "paid up capitals," and their notes all convertible at the will of the holder. No, Gentlemen, nothing will do but an ample reserve of the precious metal.

Your most obedient servant,

A FREE TRADER IN BANKING BUT NOT IN ISSUES.

March 6.

* Quotation from Mr. Horsley Palmer's evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, 1832. "The Scotch banks are banks of great credit and property; but whenever a *demand arises* upon them, they have not the means of meeting it *without coming upon the Bank of England*. Even in the last fortnight, it is very currently stated that the banks in Scotland had not the power of meeting the demand upon them. I believe Newcastle afforded some assistance; orders were also sent to Liverpool; and I *know that a further supply went from London*. In 1825 there were extensive demands made by the country banks on the bank. Gold coin was sent out to every country town in the kingdom." *Did not the banks in Scotland equally fall upon the Bank of England at the same time?* "CERTAINLY." I could multiply quotations in confirmation of the above evidence, from such authorities as Sir Robert Peel, Sir W. Clay, the Earl Dalhousie, &c., but I hope I have satisfied "*Paddy Bull-ion*."

A GOVERNMENT BANK OF ISSUE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Your free-trade correspondent will find an admirable illustration of the public advantage to be gained by leaving the issue of paper money to responsible public companies in the recent history of the Bank of France. Amidst a revolution that swept away the monarchy, that establishment, supported by the *Bourgeoisie*, whose interests were identified with its preservation, escaped comparatively unscathed. It formed in fact the rallying point of order, and not only maintained public confidence, but by an extension of its issues, especially of notes of a lower denomination than had ever been issued before, increased the specie in its own coffers, and saved the whole banking system throughout the country from the shock of revolution. What would have become of the Bank of France, and the financial credit of the country, had the Bank been a mere department of the Government? Or where would the storm of revolution have been arrested if such an establishment as the Bank of France had not been in existence?

JOHN BULL ION.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Presuming on your willingness to discuss subjects touching on science, and in reply to your correspondent O.O. on the "Political Importance of the Dry Lands of the Earth," permit me to say, that he has certainly alarmed my ignorance, as I dare say, that of most people, by his assertion, that "half the dry land of the earth is unoccupied." Does he mean unpeopled?—or does he, affixing some particular standard of his own of population numerically to superficies, inform us that all lands occupied below this numerical ratio are unoccupied.

Take, for instance, that blank in our maps of Africa, over which the words "Deserts of Sahara" figure in large letters—what "*political importance*" might it be to over populated Europe, if these vast tracts of the "dry land of the earth" were unpeopled? But what are the facts? The occupation of Algeria by the French has tended to throw some light on the real state of these wastes. Official researches have proved that even these "*dry* lands" lowest perhaps in the category of availableness of all that mother earth possesses—even these are as densely peopled as they admit of. Every patch which yields a sprouting herb to the camel, dates and water to man, has its own tribe of Arabs.

Maps have been constructed from an immense amount of oral information, showing that what we have been accustomed to consider unpeopled wastes are full of these patches, more or less extensive, and are thickly intersected with roads.

But still, *Cui bono?* What is the use of proving that these dry lands—or, we will say, the Steppes of Tartary, or the frozen plains of Siberia or Lapland—are almost as thickly occupied as they admit of. Assume they are not so.

Does O. O. advocate the Wakefield system, to compress, *nolens volens*, a population into them.

But we will be charitable with O. O, and supposing that he applies the term "half the dry land of the earth" in a slightly figurative sense to our own *back runs* of Australia, let me say, if he does so, his philanthropic desire to locate his starving masses on the lands now monopolised by the squatters, would be somewhat modified, were he just now to ramble among these same squatting regions—all that lie beyond the coast range as far as you like to the west, from the Murray southwards to the Maranoa northwards—and speculate on what would be the fate of a population much exceeding the present, during these dreadful years of drought throughout those parts.

No doubt there is an extensive seaboard which girts our portion of Australia, which can be and will be densely peopled, and no doubt it behoves a Legislature to facilitate and hasten its occupation; but to relieve O. O.'s apprehensions, let me mention some curious subjects of speculation on the present population of the world. This is, I believe, rated at one thousand millions, and the average net increase per annum of the human race is estimated at about 1⅓ per cent. (physical causes have even of late years been decreasing the bills of mortality). Now here we are in the middle of the 19th century, and at its present progress, population will have doubled itself by 1900—in a century it will have quadrupled—and in the year A.D. 2000, sixteen times the number of our race, unless cut down by some dreadful scourge, will exist.

Now, with due submission to O. O.'s assertion, look at the overpopulated and crowded state of *all the available lands* of the Old World, and the rapidly accumulating masses throughout America, or the New,—how soon will the time arrive when Australasia *must* share in the common condition of the available lands of the earth—overpopulation.

O. O.'s grievance, "the gift of waste lands by the Crown to companies or individuals," such as the Auckland Isles to Enderby, might be answered by saying, that such an alienation may best effect the very object which O. O. so warmly advocates—*i. e.* their speediest occupation.

His assertion, that "land is the sole cause of disputes and wars," also, that "the accumulation of wealth is quite the reverse of the evidence of prosperity," I shall, as my letter has I dare say run the length of its tether, only answer by subscribing myself,

OH! OH!

March 1.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

(From the Daily News, October 19.)

THE importance of establishing steam communication between this country and Australia is admitted on all hands. The residents in the colony and the parties at home connected with Australia cry out for it; the Legislative Council at Sydney vote a grant in aid for it; the authorities in Cannon-row and Leadenhall-street acknowledge its importance and profess anxiety to promote it; and yet the establishment of steam communication with Australia seems an event as far off as when the question first began to be agitated. The correspondence between government and the East India Company respecting the Australian and Indian mails shows that it is at a dead stop. Leadenhall-street and Canon-row are like two burly personages met in a narrow passage: neither will give way, and the thoroughfare is choked up. Who is to blame?

A brief retrospect of the history of ocean steam navigation in the east is necessary to explain how Australian steam communication has come to be mixed up with the Indian mail contracts. At a late period of last session the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House of Commons that the East India Company stood in the way of the establishment of steam communication with Australia. Sir James W. Hogg indignantly repelled the accusation and in corroboration of his denial moved for the production of all the correspondence that had passed between government and the East India Company on the subject of steam communication with the East Indies, China, and Australia. In this correspondence, which extends from 1834 to the present year, will be found a brief epitome of the rise and progress of steam navigation in the eastern seas.

The real pioneer of what is called the overland route to India was Captain John Wilson, of the Indian navy, who prior to 1834 had made four voyages in the Hugh Lindsay, between Bombay and Suez. His success led to the inquiry by a select committee of the House of Commons in 1834, which ended in a recommendation by the committee of the establishment of the present monthly mail between Bombay and Suez, the expense to be equally borne by the company and the home government.

The East India Company at once signified their readiness to carry out this recommendation; but it was not till 1837 that the home government agreed to become liable for their moiety of the expense, and then only on the condition that they should receive the whole of the postage money. The correspondence presented to the House of Commons, in consequence of Sir James W. Hogg's motion shows that the delay in establishing the monthly mail between Bombay and Suez did not arise in Leadenhall-street, though, if we remember aright, Leadenhall-street bore the blame of it at the time.

The success of the Great Western, in transatlantic steam navigation occasioned a general demand for extended steam communication with our dependencies, and government (wisely or foolishly—for opinions differ widely as to the policy of the step) commenced the contract system. The projectors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company obtained the contract for the mails as far as Alexandria; and naturally anxious to carry on their passengers as far as Calcutta, they, in 1841, solicited, and at once obtained from the East India Company a bonus in aid of £20,000 per annum for five years, commencing from the time when they should have placed one vessel upon the station between Calcutta and Suez. The continuance of this bonus was made contingent upon their making, in the third year of its payment, monthly voyages between Suez, Madras, and Calcutta. The manner in which this bonus of £20,000 per annum, for five years, was afterwards converted by Lord Ripon and Sir James Emerson Tennent into a mail contract for seven years, with a payment of £115,000 per annum, and an extension of the mail service to China via Singapore, with a payment of £45,000 per annum, is fully detailed in the correspondence.

By this arrangement it was decided that, for political and other reasons, the Bombay and Suez line was to remain in the hands of the East India Company, and this is the present state of our Indian mail communication—the Calcutta and China mails, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, with a subsidy of £160,000 per annum, their contract expiring in 1852.

We now come to the Australian part of the question. In 1850 the Admiralty invited tenders for the conveyance of the mails between Singapore and Sydney, and, by a clause in the conditions of the tenders, it was left open to parties to offer to convey them to Sydney by any other route. Tenders were sent in, in strict conformity with the printed conditions, by the Pacific Company, offering to carry the mails to Sydney via Panama, and by the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, offering to carry them via the Cape. The Peninsular and Oriental Company also sent in a proposal to carry the Australian mails from Singapore, provided the Bombay and Suez line was given up to them, a new contract entered into for a line between Calcutta and Hong Kong, and £105,000 per annum paid to them. It is from the correspondence between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Leadenhall-street direction, relative to these tenders, that we are left to infer who are the obstructions who retard or prevent the establishment of steam communication with Australia.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer takes no notice of the tenders via the Cape of Good Hope or Panama, but presses the East India Company to close at once with the offer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and pay one-half of the £105,000.

The East India Company decline to accede to this proposal, on the ground that the Bombay and Suez line is necessary for the efficiency of their naval service, and that when the subject was formerly considered it had been decided that it should remain in their hands. They represent that they have in consequence expended near a million of money in steam boats and establishments at Bombay; and that so far from there being a saving under the proposed arrangement, it would cause increased expense. Finally, they maintain that there ought to be a complete revision of the Indian contracts held by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which expire in 1852, and public notice given as soon as possible, inviting offers for the performance of the service for a period of seven or ten years. "Unless this be done," they observe, "it appears to the court that there can be no competition, and a monopoly of the most extensive and objectionable character would be extended and perpetuated, to the probable injury of the public revenue, as well as of the commercial interests both of this country and India."

With regard to the Australian line, the East India directors state:—"Of the importance of that line the court are duly sensible, and they are prepared to give suitable aid towards it, upon the plan of adding a branch line from Singapore. By following this simple plan the court are satisfied that your wishes and those of the public would be speedily effected, whilst by mixing it up with the Bombay and Suez line (with which it seems to the court to have no connexion) the question becomes necessarily complicated and embarrassed, and great and indefinite delay must be anticipated." The Chancellor of the Exchequer replies that his experience is not in favour of public competition. The correspondence ends with a reiteration of the assurance on the part of the East India Company of their readiness to pay a fair proportion of the cost of establishing steam communication with Australia; and with a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the effect that he cannot understand their statements or apprehend their reasons.

On the face of this correspondence it appears that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues have made up their minds that our Australian friends must be content to wait for steam communication till a complete monopoly has been established in the hands of a private joint-stock company of all the steam lines eastward of Suez. Let us now examine what they are promised in respect of vessels and speed for being consenting to such a monster monopoly.

The vessels tendered by the Peninsular and Oriental Company are:—The Tagus, the Erin, the Braganza, of 800 tons; and the Lady Mary Wood, of 560 tons. The average age of these vessels is ten years; the youngest (the Erin) having been built in 1846, and the oldest (the Braganza) in 1836. The speed they are tendered at is eight and a half knots an hour. How the Americans must laugh to see our Government entering into fresh contracts for a term of years, with old paddle wheel boats, crawling along at the rate of 200 miles a day within the tropics!

Here are vessels built for a run of 1000 miles to the Peninsula, to be pitchforked by a clandestine arrangement, into a service of 4000 miles, with her Majesty's mails and Australian subjects. It is well known that in Downing-street everything is held good enough for the colonies; but seeing that the home public are to contribute so much towards this precious bargain, it might have been expected that they should have been offered more for their money than the second-hand used-up stock-in-trade of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Perhaps the most hopeless feature in this case is the perfect unconsciousness of the Admiralty and the Chancellor of the Exchequer of their actual position. They have the expenditure of nearly a million sterling, annually voted by parliament for the packet contract service; and with the Americans, almost at their first effort, equalling, if not excelling, their finest contract steamers, they propose to hand over the mail service with our most important colonial group, for seven years, to vessels of the standing and character we have described.

The home government, not the East India Company, are the stumbling block in the way of Australian steam communication. The home government, not the East India Company, have unnecessarily complicated the question. The home government, not the East India Company are promoting the establishment of detrimental monopolies, obtained by private underhand negotiations in government offices. The conduct of the home government in this negotiation raises a question of infinitely wider extent and more vital moment even than that of our intercourse with Australia. It is of peculiar importance, now that our steam ascendancy on the ocean is threatened by our energetic rivals in the United States, that the public should have every means of checking anything that tends towards monopoly, as all experience has shown that our national superiority in the mechanical arts depends, not more upon the abundance and cheapness of our minerals than upon the freest possible competition in all departments of industry. Steam navigation is no exception to this universal law; and it is no more than justice to the East India Company, whose proceedings we are often called upon to criticise severely, to declare that the part they have taken in the discussion respecting steam communication with Australia has tended neither to obstruct nor retard that important object, but simply to assert the great principle of free competition and the repression of monopoly. Stripped of all specious pretences and irrelevant proposals, the real question at issue between them and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is, whether a private joint stock company shall or shall not have a monopoly of the steam communication between this country, the East Indies and China. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues, who refuse to budge unless this enormous, mischievous, and unwarrantable exclusive privilege be conceded to their *protegés*, are the real obstructives on the present occasion.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE ROMISH CHURCH

(From the Morning Chronicle, October 25.)

THE antagonism between the Roman Church and the spirit of the century has been made conscious and active by the three eventful years that have shaken Europe. All men who carefully watched and reflected upon the progress of things have long seen that the industrial, social, and political movements of the time were based upon desires and principles, upon motives and spiritual laws, which the Church of Rome either ignores with contempt, or brands with anathema. Many men of fine mind, but of too weak a faith in the destinies of their race, have been terrified by what they falsely deemed the materialist character of the century, and have precipitated themselves into the Church of Rome as a refuge from spiritual anarchy. Such was the main spring of the neo-Catholic school of Germany, of which Frederic Schlegel may be regarded as the Coryphæus. Such is the true interpretation of all modern attempts to revive spiritual despotism. Such, too, is the meaning of some of the proceedings of the Governments of Europe in reference to the Church of Rome—proceedings which may be characterised as endeavours to cast out the fiend of anarchy by the help of the demon of ecclesiastical tyranny—endeavours foredoomed to failure by the necessities of humanity—which may have lamentable results in rendering more fierce and intractable the rebellious spirit of the times, and making impassable the gulf between the future and the ruling powers of Europe, but which can no more prevail against the aims and purposes of the century, so far as these are honest, than any madman can stop the daily rotation of the earth upon its axis.

It is a new phase of the history of the century, that the Church of Rome is becoming alive to its meaning and tendencies—that she is seriously setting herself to work to deploy her spiritual forces, such as they are, against the advancing masses of mankind. She appears about to commit in politics the blunder which she made in scientific matters. She seems, judging from her late acts, inclined to declare mankind as stationary as she forced Galileo to declare that the earth itself was. "*Eppur si muove.*" It is almost idle to repeat, because it is so manifestly and irrefragably true, that such attempts must result in confusion to their authors. But it would be a great mistake to treat with contempt alone the manifestations of a Church which is always formidable from the concentrated energies of her partisans, though weak as regards the inherent value of her teachings, and detestable in the sublime cruelty of her despotic pretensions. Rome we may view with dislike and abhorrence; the Papacy we may regard as an institution that has done service to the world, but is in these days an effete, dull, and soulless anachronism; yet Romanists, lay and ecclesiastic, demand our sympathies as fellow-Christians, while they must also be the objects of our most studied caution as English and free men. On the one hand, it is our imperative duty to make them sharers of all and every political and social benefit which can spring from our institutions; on the other, it is impossible to forget that they are the votaries of a system which really lays the axe at the root of all freedom, civil, political, and religious. It is certain that those who are spiritually in bondage to a priesthood can never more than half enjoy the benefits of civil freedom; and the difficulty of divided allegiance to the nation and the Papacy which perplexes the minds of Roman Catholics in these days, must be eventually solved by one of two results—either by the fall of the Papacy, or by the prostration of nations once more at the feet of a new Innocent. The issue can be really doubtful to no one. In vain shall the timid seek to shelter themselves in the dark cellar of past ages from the thunder of the stormy modern days. The tempest rages; but the spirit of Providence is above the storm, and the heavens, we hope, will presently be clear with the blessed atmosphere of true, healthy liberty and religion.

This great question of the day comes home to Englishmen in the case of Ireland. Three centuries of sturdy Protestantism, and 150 years of confirmed civil freedom, do not exempt us from being once more, as of yore, the objects of Rome's hungry desire for spiritual dominion. Westminster is to have its Archbishop; England is to be parcelled out among the emissaries of a foreign Court; and Irish Catholics are to be prohibited from intellectual communion with Protestants. It is, in fact, signified that nothing under heaven—no science and no art—can be pursued by Catholic and Protestant in common. Everywhere the old spiritual war-cry is heard. Everywhere the old feud is revived—on one side at least. Nothing melts the heart of the Romish priesthood. Irish misery is nothing in comparison with sacerdotal dominion. After this shall be established, after the chain of mental tyranny shall be firmly riveted, peradventure the Church will take into its merciful consideration the beggary of Ireland. After it shall have fully and finally enslaved the soul, it will vouchsafe to keep together body and soul. But it may be, in the case of the wretched people we speak of, that while the Roman Hierarchy is endeavouring to enchain the soul, the body may perish altogether, and that the nobler and the inferior elements of human life may be freed at once from their bondage to priesthood and to hunger by the irresistible Protestantism of death. Surely this is a point worth considering. Is it possible that any set of men can be so little appalled by the misery and destitution of the Irish people as not to postpone all things to the paramount duty of combating economical, social, and political evils such as the world has never before seen in conjunction? Is it possible that the selfish desire for power can so numb the heart and deafen the ear to the despairing cries of a fainting and sorrow-stricken nation? Is it possible that there are any who will not learn, from the shriek of the wretched being who fell dead the other day from hunger, the respective values of reverence for abstract theories of ecclesiastical superintendence, and of energetic action for the removal of material miseries? Can it be that the asceticism of the Roman Church is such that she can view with complacency the withering of the bodies of Irishmen, as a means of purifying and sublimating their spirits? If there seem too much of indignation in these questions, let the occasion be remembered, and let their warmth be justified by the recollection of the past history of Ireland, and of the duties towards her which in these days fall upon Englishmen, and by the thought of the great impending conflict between the Roman Church, and civilization. There are certain truths that it behoves all to bear in mind in the progress of that part of the conflict which is, it appears, to take place in these islands. The most important of all is, that full and unchecked liberty of action must be allowed to the Irish Romanist Hierarchy, so far as is compatible with the spirit and the letter of the law. Restriction, exclusion, persecution, intolerance, in all their forms, are Romanist weapons. Let those who would combat Rome in the interests of civilisation, and in generous sympathy for Ireland, discard all such helps of the enemy. Full scope must be given to Romanism to develop its theory, and the choice to be made by Ireland must be so little disturbed by other influences than those of the courses and systems between which she has to choose, that, when made, it may be unequivocal and decisive. On the one side, She sees a hierarchy and priesthood ever the sworn allies of a corrupt agitator, whom she has begun to understand now that he is gone. She sees a spiritual despotism which for three centuries has been identified with oppression

of every kind—a hierarchy which cares not to work out the elevation of Irishmen in the social and economical scale, because it denies them the full dignity of mental freedom. On the other side, she sees the national life, the glorious, untired, patient strength of England. She sees millions of free men who are willing, nay passionately desirous, to raise her to her own level, and to make her a sharer in their national glories and prosperity. She sees intellects of the highest order studying, investigating—carefully and untiringly investigating—the evils of her condition, and devoting themselves, with single-hearted, disinterested energy, to their removal. She sees—most touching sight of all—poor and hard-working men cheerfully and uncomplainingly submitting to additional burdens for her sake. She sees a genuine desire to confer upon her the political privileges of Englishmen at the earliest moment that the safety of all will permit it. She sees men checking even the expression of their deep heart-felt pity, lest compassion should check the independent energies of a peculiar people, who must ever be treated with a judicious mixture of sternness and sympathy. She sees, in a word, the strong desire which is universally felt to raise Ireland above the pity of England, and to give her people occupation, food, peace, and plenty. Few can doubt which way the choice between these opposites must eventually fall.

FOREIGNERS' PORTRAITS OF ENGLISHMEN.

(From the Household Words.)

The extraordinary being, conjured up in the minds of most foreigners under the generic term Englishman, seems to be something more uncommon than the veracious Gulliver ever encountered, and more heterogenous than John Bulwer in his *Artificial Changeling* pourtrayed. As a Spanish *olla podrida* and a Devonshire squab pie are said to be made up of all the contradictory edibles that can be conceivably assembled in one dish; so is the hash, cooked up by the French or German novelist and dramatist to represent a true born Briton, an incarnation of every unlikely extravagance it is possible to assemble in one character.

The true expression of what is popularly believed of us abroad is not to be found so distinctly set forth in novels, as in plays. The novelist is restricted in a measure within the not narrow bounds of probability; but the dramatist may first revel at will in the rankest breadths of impossible absurdity, and then the actor may intensify the enormity by dress, gait, and unmeasured foolery. The amount of instruction on the manners, habits, feelings, modes of expressions, gestures, dress, and general demeanour of his compatriots which an Englishman may glean in some of the foreign theatres, when an Englishman is being represented on the stage, is perfectly astounding. We have in this way become acquainted with English characteristics of which the most comically inclined maniac could never dream after the most dispeptic of suppers.

It is not long since the mirror held up to Nature—that is, English nature reflected by the French—revealed to us at the Ambigu Comique, and at the Theatre des Variétés, in Paris, "that of ourselves which yet we know not of"—dreamt not of. One gentleman who supported not only the character of a Prefect, but an enormous cocked-hat, assured us that when we were at home we groaned under the tyranny of a feudal government, which ground us to the dust; that our Commonalty was over-ridden and harrowed by tax-exacting aristocrats; that they died of starvation in heaps; that if they dared to call their souls their own, the latter were summarily released from their bodies by a perambulating police disguised as members of the Royal Humane Society. In another scene the same public instructor told us that all Englishmen (of course including the starved community) possess enormous wealth, which they usually employ in the purchase of "*Le titre de Lord*;"—an unnecessary outlay, as every person not a tradesman receives the title of course. Yet this avails them little, as the different orders of our nobility hold no communication with persons of higher or lower rank; our national pride preventing the one, and the best of all reasons—"because they can't"—the other. Our patricians ride abroad followed by armed retainers; nor is any vulgar person allowed to come between the wind and their nobility; the streets being expressly cleared for them by constables. When at home, however, seated in a golden chair, in company with the Spleen, the "jeune Miss," his wife, and a "boulle-dog," a native of our kingdom passes his time chiefly in drinking tea with lemon in it, and saying, "Hoh;—Hah!—Yeees! — Gottam! and ver gut!"

Our ladies are a little too much given to fighting, and a little too lightly won. We sell our wives. This is a very common mercantile transaction indeed. A "pen" of no mean dimensions is appropriated in Smithfield for the interesting periodical auction. Our Queen makes away with many millions a year, and cuts off the heads of any persons to whom she may take a dislike, or hangs them without the intervention of judge, jury, or any other functionary than the executioner who — another Tristam the Hermit—is a regular member of the royal household. We are, however, for the most part, a harmless and ridiculous race, affording excellent sport to innkeepers and adventurers. We eat prodigiously. Indeed, so great is our love for good cheer, that we name our children after our favourite dishes. If a person in good society is not called Sir Rosbif, he will probably answer to the name of Lord Bifstek—in honour of the two great national dishes, which we have spelt in that manner from time immemorial.

In a pretty piece at the gymnase in Paris, where the Prime Minister of England unfortunately ruined himself by speculating in railway shares, a thorough going English servant appeared under that thorough going English name Tom Bob—the honest fellow having been christened Tom, and born the lawful son of Mr. and Mrs. Bob. In an Italian adaptation of Dumas' prepo terous play of "Kean," which we once saw at the great Theatre of Genoa, the curtain rose upon that celebrated tragedian, and fast asleep in a chair, attired in a dark blouse fastened round the waist with a broad belt and a most prodigious buckle, and wearing a dark red hat of the sugar loaf shape, nearly three feet high. He bore in his hand a champagne bottle, with the label Rhum, in large capital letters, carefully turned toward the audience; and two or three dozen of the same popular liquor which we are nationally accustomed to drink neat as imported by the half-gallon, ornamented the floor of the apartment. Every frequenter of the Coal Hole Tavern in the Strand, on that occasion, wore a sword and a beard.

Every English lady presented on the stage in Italy wears a green veil; and almost every such specimen of our fair countrywomen carries a bright red reticule, made in the form of a monstrous heart. We do not remember to have ever seen an Englishman on the Italian stage, or in the Italian Circus, without a stomach like Daniel Lambert, an immense shirt frill, and a bunch of watch seals, each several times larger than his watch, though the watch itself was an impossible engine. And we have rarely beheld this mimic Englishman, without seeing present, then and there, a score of real Englishmen, sufficiently characteristic and unlike the rest of the audience, to whom he bore no shadow of resemblance.

These edifying pictures of the English are not complete without the finishing touches of grotesque absurdity vouchsafed by the actors. A few winters ago we were enticed into the little theatre of Coblentz, by the information paraded in large placards on the doors that it was "very well warmed;" that Auber's Opera of Fra Diavolo was to be played, and that the part of Lord Allcash was to be personated by a distinguished comic actor. Even while we write, his Lordship is before our mind's-eye, blazingly costumed in a green coat, blue inexpressibles, top boots, a brace of yellow handkerchiefs sticking out of either pocket, a couple of watches, and a hat with a feather in it! Yet if they do not know something of the ordinary appearance of an English traveller in Coblentz, where should they? He must be at least as well known there, as in Devonshire or the Isle of Wight.

So in Brussels, where the English almost outnumber the native population, the audiences relish a curious amount of ignorance respecting England and the English; as the dramatis personæ of a piece exhibited so recently as last May, at the Theatre St. Hubert, will show. It was called "La Lectrice, ou une folie de jeune homme. Comedie Vaudeville en 2 actes, par M. Bazard." It must have had a considerable run; for the play bill states that M. Ferville had created a great sensation in the character of "Sir Cobridge," at Paris. We have some idea that "Sir Cobridge" must be intended for the Sleeping Partner in a Porter-Brewery, and that the name is a dreary reminiscence of the popular individual Sir Co, made easy of remembrance by sign-boards. But the first personage we have occasion to mention is, "Sir Arthur" (jeune officier), who has no other name, and who has no occasion for one, everybody calling him "my Lord," according (as he observed) to the usual form of address in England. Sir Arthur considers it the first duty of a British officer to insult a respectable blind old gentleman—who is moreover his guest, because the blind old gentleman ventures to insinuate something against one of the officers of Sir Arthur's regiment, through whom he has suffered severely. This chivalrous young nobleman, disdaining all inquiry into the circumstances, at once constitutes himself champion of every individual belonging to the entire British army. The next personage is a young gentleman possessing (as he observed) a name extremely common in Britain, to wit, "Clac-Own." The actor of this part was fitted up with a wig of violently red hair, like a carriage-rug, and was dressed in a kind of fusion of an English jockey with a French Field Marshal. Expecting to inherit the vast possessions of his uncle, Sir Cobridge, Clac Own passed his time, according to the custom of Anglican nephews in such cases, in giving his uncle to understand how extremely inconvenient he finds his society, and in informing him that "Shak-es-pair"—who, being Sir Cobridge's favourite author, is naturally the avowed bugbear of Clac Own—is an insufferable bore. This is going too far, and the wealthy old gentleman (who has quietly submitted to every other species of personal insult from his intended heir) is so shocked by this contempt for "Shak-es-pair," that he feels himself compelled to sing a song; wherein he demonstrates, in the most lucid tira-lal-a la logic, that Clac-Own is very decidedly in the wrong. The scena concludes by Sir Cobridge ordering Clac Own off, in some very deep bass notes, to "Le Lincoln!"—an idiomatic place of banishment, that would appear to be very popular among us, though whether it stands for Coventry, Bath, Jericho, Halifax, or any other such place, we are unable to report. Clac-Own, Sir Arthur, and several others having assembled at a later stage of the proceedings to go out hunting, the Belgian public perceive that our usual equipment for that sport is a white tailed coat, light blue breeches, patent leather hessian boots with brass spurs, a red neckerchief—such as one may see whispering to the gale in Field Lane or Wapping—a turned-down shirt-collar, a gun, a cutlas, and an enormous game pouch. Thus arrayed and mounted on the "chevaux fougueux" of our island, we pursue and capture the crafty fox.—When we add that Monsieur Bazard, who is the author of this singular production is of the opinion of Boiardo, that the English have an especial talent for falling off their horses—and no wonder, riding across the country in such trim!—we have described the leading points of this accurate picture.

Most of these distorted views of English life originate with the French, with whom we have had most intercourse, and who ought to know us best; but among our German and Austrian friends the dramatic caricaturists have a very hard hit at us now and then. Only last month we were attracted to the Carl Theatre, in Vienna by one little line in a play-bill, which announced a new piece, the English title of which is, "The Benefit Night." Here is the line—

Lord Pudding, a Travelling Englishman...Mr. Hesse.

In rigid obedience to the law, which has impressed the names of estab es upon the eaters thereof, the author had christened his "pock pudd ng Englisher" (to borrow a pleasant periphrasis from Scotland), out of the pot. Nevertheless "The Benefit Night" — in which we think we descry some reflection of a very good French vaudeville — is written with considerable cleverness and wit. The plot was chiefly evolved from the endeavours of a manager to obtain the assistance of certain eminent stars of the profession for his benefit. He first presented himself to a great singer, who was, of course, afflicted with a bad cold, but who was at length frightened into voice, by hearing that a rival had already agreed to sing his part, and by an assurance from the manager, that the new singer had already taken everybody by storm at the rehearsal. A great tragedian the manager won by flattery; "the food of gods" being the only thing worthy the acceptance of so august a personage; and a dancer he bribed by assuring her that the wealthy Englishman, Lord Pudding, would be in the house especially to fall in love with her. He also promised a troop of experienced claquers to applaud her new "pas."

We were introduced to Lord Pudding as he appeared while indulging in the singular fancy of taking a lesson in elocution from a German actor! His personal appearance was wonderful to behold. He was much stuffed out with wadding to increase his natural proportions, and his coat was such as the tailors, not only of Pall Mall and St. James's-street, but of any English extraction or habitation whatsoever—would see with amaze. It was composed of a blue dress coat, with white buttons, a red waistcoat, nankeen tights, shoes of polished leather, and long brass spurs. His neckerchief was a bright blue carrying the eye pleasantly up to a very white hat with an imperceptible brim. The author appeared to have studied the manners of our aristocracy with exceeding diligence; for, to the usual peculiarities which may be considered the "stock" of foreign theatricals, he added some strikingly original features. Lord Pudding was, of course, a lover, and of course an unsuccessful one; he was jilted by the French dancer. When he danced he was made to tumble; when he saluted a lady he gave his lips a loud smack. He entered a room like a whirlwind, and between his paroxysms of "fuss" our usual friendly salutation "Gottam" was repeated many times; to the enthusiastic delight of the audience, who believed it to be a polished sort of "How-d'-ye do?" He was quite the Clown to the Ring; and had the long pockets—in which that gentleman usually searches for the chalk when it is required for the tight-rope—well-filled. Nor was Pudding stingy with his money. Despite his hard usage by the ballet-lady, he was liberal to the manager. Though wrathful, he was of easy faith; being readily imposed upon, and peculiarly sensible to flattery, by which means he was induced to take three boxes for the benefit, viz., one for himself, one for the policeman who had been in constant attendance on him since his arrival, to restrain his inveterate propensity for knocking down the lieges of the city (so intense was his love for "the boaks;") the third for the exclusive occupation of ——, his boulle-dog! One or two little touches, which distinguished his lordship, showed that the actor was, at least, an observer. Such were, the hat pushed back from the crimson forehead, the heavy rolling walk, and a strenuous objection to be kissed—all particularly English.

Other specimens of the genus we had previously seen, however, showed that Lord Pudding was a very fair example of an English gentleman on the German stage.

We cannot but believe that though amusing, these caricatures—exhibited as they are to ignorant and prejudiced minds—tend to confound the just relations between one people and another. Perhaps friendly excursions on both sides of the channel may do much to lessen these absurdities. Unfortunately—as recent publications too well prove—the mistaken estimate of the English is by no means corrected by the graver works now and then put forth by distinguished men. Highly as we esteem M. Guizot and some Frenchmen of real attainments, who have written upon England, we have never taken up a book on the subject without painful disappointment, or without seeing in it errors almost equal to M. Ledru Rollin's more recent incongruities.

To the honour of our modern English authors be it spoken, they have been zealous to avoid such ridiculous mistakes. It is true that the harmless old legends respecting foreigners—that nine-tenths of them are Frenchmen; that all are of very slender proportions in figure; that their staple diet is frogs; and that, despite Alison's and every other History of Europe, they very much prefer to dance than to fight; together with other popular delusions—still linger in the minds of some of our bold peasants and milder Cockneys; but it is to be hoped, after many years of peace and better sense, that we may now claim for the majority of even an under-educated British public, a more correct knowledge of the personnel and manners of our continental neighbours, than our Continental neighbours manifestly have of us. The very foible of Lord Pudding himself—that of being a travelling Englishman—would defend him from such blunders as the Literary Frankestein who gave life to the monster, has fallen into. Travelling Englishmen are common abroad, who speak foreign languages, and understand foreign customs, extremely well. There are many of our travellers whom we should be very glad to improve; and thanks to railways, and to our possession of some—though not very much—of the wealth which the foreign dramatic and fictionist artists so liberally attribute to us, we are rapidly polishing off the rust of national prejudice, and ignorance of our brethren abroad. Should an English author or actor be guilty of such laughable mistakes about foreigners as those we have pointed out, woe unutterable would alight on his ignorant head.

Every sort of attraction which brings people of different nations, and even of different countries together—whether it be a German wool fair, a music meeting, or a Swiss shooting-match—smooths away the acerbities of caste," and strengthens the sympathies of individuals. Let us, therefore, hope that the myriads of exotics which will be attracted next year to the Great Industrial Conservatory in Hyde Park, will receive new vigour and fresh intelligence from their temporary transplantation; that they will learn that Englishmen and English women are not quite the monstrosities they at present appear to believe them. Foreigners will then have the advantage of seeing us at home, and in a mass; and will thenceforth cease to judge us by those follies which they observe in a few idle tourists from these islands. They will see us as we are, reciprocitating what we believe to be the general desire here, in reference to them.

CORNISH FISHERMEN.

(From the Morning Chronicle's Special Correspondent.)

Being prepared with all the appliances of his craft, it is now time to follow the fisherman in pursuit of his prey. The mackerel first calls him from his home, and it is often the last fish to engage him during the year. This fish is on the Cornish coast, more or less throughout the whole year, but as it frequently varies its position, the fisherman must dance attendance upon it at different points of the coast. During the winter months, the course of the mackerel is generally up the Channel, which they sometimes ascend as far as Brighton, and more frequently as far as the Isle of Wight. But, as a general rule, they do not ascend in great masses much beyond the Devonshire coasts. Until the advance of spring they keep in deep water, at a considerable distance from the shore; as spring approaches, they change their course, and tend towards the westward, in doing which they come nearer the shore, and rise to the surface. It is then that the fisherman deems it time to commence his operations.

As at this period they are to be found in the greatest quantity on the coast of Devon, the Cornish boats sail eastward to Plymouth, where they meet the Brighton boats, which hie westward to the same point. They annually meet at their common rendezvous, Plymouth Sound, about the end of January. The Cornish boats, particularly those from Mount's Bay, are generally first on the ground, ready for action. Both they and the Brighton boats are frequently at work before the Plymouth fishermen themselves are ready to begin. It often happens, therefore, that the Plymouth market is for some time supplied by the Brighton and Cornish boats. It is seldom that any preparations are now made for the spring mackerel fishing until some time in January, although the Mount's Bay boats have been known to be off for Plymouth before Christmas.

There are three mackerel seasons throughout the year—the spring, summer, and autumnal seasons. In prosecuting the spring and autumnal fisheries the drift nets only are used. During the summer months, when the fish approach the shore, and get into shallow water to deposit their spawn, they are caught in considerable quantities by the seine. But this fishing is very irregular. The mackerel is also sometimes caught by the hook and line, but in such small quantities as scarcely to entitle this mode of capture to be regarded as a distinct branch of the fishing of the county.

By far the most important branch of the mackerel fishing is that carried on with drift nets. The seine fishing is limited in duration, and so frequently fails, that it is to the drift nets the different markets of the south-west have chiefly to look for their supplies.

The number of boats in Mount's Bay that engage in the mackerel fishing is from 150 to 200. After having been thoroughly overhauled during the previous December, they are afloat and ready for action early in January. Nothing can be finer than the sight of the Mount's Bay fishing fleet when equipped and ready for sea. The number of hands to a boat does not vary much, although there is considerable variety as regards their ages and capabilities. Some boats have seven men and a boy on board; others carry seven men without the boy; and others again but seven in all, including a boy. In most of them a boy is to be found, who, although he may take no active part in the fishing, is nevertheless exceedingly useful on board for many purposes, cooking included. He is thus early inured to the undoubted hardships of the life which, in all probability, he will ever afterwards follow. The men go on board well and warmly clad, and frequently with a complete change of dress. His enormous boots form an expensive as well as a prominent item in the fisherman's attire. The poor fellows have generally their names marked upon the breast of their Jersey jackets, so that they may be recognised in case of any casualty. It is but a short time since some were washed ashore at Polperro, who could only have been thus identified by their friends. I asked my informant if they lost many at that port? "No," said he, "they're seldom lost; they're generally washed up some time or other at the point there."

The men never take spirits, nor even malt liquor, on board with them. Their commissariat generally consists of bread, sometimes potatoes, tea, and coffee, a little salt meat, and a supply of fresh water. Thus provided, they set off in January in their small but seaworthy craft for the mackerel fishing off Plymouth Sound.

They generally manage to arrive at the fishing-ground a little before sunset. At sunset the boats are permitted to drive or float, as it were, at random, during which time the nets are being heaved overboard, generally from the right quarter of the boat, the object being, if possible, to throw them across the tide. The nets all overboard, soon assume a perpendicular position in the water, the whole being kept close to the surface by the large and buoyant corks attached to their upper edge. It is different in the pilchard fishing, the nets being suffered to drop some distance below the surface, but still hanging perpendicularly in the water. When the nets are all let out, the drift rope, attached to the head of them, is given out for some length, after which it is carried forward, and secured to the bow of the boat, which thus rides to the nets as if at anchor, and keeps them constantly on the stretch. Things being in this state, the men proceed to prepare their supper. As they always carry a portable cooking apparatus, they have hot tea or coffee always for breakfast and supper, and, such as choose, for dinner also. This, with bread, salt meat and fresh fish, forms their chief fare! They renew their stock of provisions every time that it is necessary to do so, when they are ashore disposing of their fish. Supper being over, the first watch is set for the night, the rest of the crew retiring to rest. At midnight they are called up, and if the watch can report symptoms of a good "take" the nets are then hauled in. If not, the first watch retires to sleep, leaving the second on duty till four o'clock in the morning, when they are called, and the nets almost invariably hauled in. This is done by moving the drift rope to the right quarter, over which the nets are hauled. If the fish caught are in moderate quantity, they are taken out of the net as it is being drawn; if in great quantity, and the fishing is near the shore, the fish are left in the meshes, and the net drawn as soon as possible, lest it should ground. The fish are, in this case, detached from the net when the boat gets ashore. When the demand for fish is great in Plymouth, and the price consequently good, the boats may not come ashore for a week or more at a time, the price paid being sufficient to induce others to visit them in light sailing trouls, who purchase their fish from them, and sell them ashore. About Mount's Bay it is customary for the boats to land every morning with their fish, which is disposed of to the "jowsters"—a set of middlemen, as it were, between the producers and consumers—who transmit the fish to Bristol, or hawk them about the country in carts. These hawkers, or jowsters, visit almost all the fishing ports, coming frequently all the way from Launceston to Polperro and Looe to purchase fish. Saturday is the only working day on which they do not make their appearance, when fish is exceedingly cheap at the ports, whiting frequently selling for a halfpenny a pound. When the fishing is being carried on off the Scilly Islands, or in St. George's Channel, and the daily access to the market is rendered impossible, another plan is hit upon for the disposal of the fish. Eight or nine boats then act in concert, one being made the messenger for all the rest, and conveying the fish of all to market. The boats take this duty in rotation. The period of their absence depends upon the distance of the market, but it varies from two to four days. The boat which is thus absent disposing of the fish, is entitled on its return to an equal share of what the others have caught in the mean time. Sometimes, on reaching a market, the messenger boat finds it overstocked, in which case another market is if possible sought without delay; when reached it also may be found overstocked, or by the time it is reached the fish may be unfit for sale, and has to be thrown away. This is not, during some seasons, an unfrequent occurrence.

The division of profits is generally made as follows:—One-seventh of the proceeds is laid aside for the boat; the remainder is divided into two equal parts, one of which is appropriated to the nets, the other being divided amongst the men, share and share alike. If there is a boy on board he is entitled to half a man's share. If the owner of the boat, or of the nets, is on board, he is entitled to his share as one of the crew, in addition to what is appropriated to the boat or nets. This appropriation is made with a view to keeping them in working order, and of returning a fair per centage upon their original cost.

The mackerel fishing is liable to great fluctuations, its success depending upon a great variety of circumstances. Sometimes, for instance, the fish may pass up or down near mid channel, at other times near shore, sometimes near the surface, and at other times in deep water. It may thus be that the fishing may be plied for days with discouraging results, owing to ignorance of the position of the fish. Sometimes a very slight change of position makes all the difference in this respect.

The mackerel fishing off Plymouth Sound lasts for about six weeks, the fish taking then a westerly direction. They are pursued by the Cornish boats, particularly those of Mount's Bay, off which the fishing is pursued with great industry for about six weeks more.

Formerly a lull used to take place from about the middle of May to the middle of July, in the active routine of a fisherman's life. To the great bulk of the drift-net men this time was wholly lost, the only fishing which could be plied, and that for only part of the time, being the precarious one of seining the mackerel, and few of them having any interest in seines. But now this is all changed, and the two months which used to be lost are at present to the fishermen the most active, adventurous, and sometimes the most profitable of the year. As soon as the mackerel fishing season is over for the spring and summer, he begins to prepare for the herring fishing. In doing so the nets are closely looked too and repaired, and the boat is thoroughly overhauled; for in prosecuting this branch of his vocation he has to change the scene, and frequently goes to a great distance. About the middle of June all is prepared, and the great bulk of the Mount's Bay boats repair to the Irish Sea, and the north coast of Ireland: most of them make Howth their head-quarters. The herring fishery thus prosecuted is not so much a Cornish fishery, as an occupation for Cornish fishermen—and that, too, at a period of the year when they would not otherwise be employed. The value of this adventurous episode in the annual routine of their exertions may be inferred from the fact that they have sometimes carried back with them from seven to ten thousand pounds into Mount's Bay alone. This I had from a gentleman well known in Cornwall, and connected with a bank through which most of the money passed. It was about 1820 that Cornwall sent its first fishing expedition to the Irish coast. So encouraging were the results of the first experiment, that it has since been repeated every year, and is now as much looked upon as part and parcel of the work of the year as is the fishing off the coast. I have already intimated that they have been known to ascend the Scottish coast, and go through the Caledonian Canal to the German Ocean, fish down the whole of the east coast, and return home by the Straits of Dover and the English Channel. But the Irish Sea is the chief scene of their labours during this portion of the year. During their stay there they supply the English, Irish, and Welsh markets bordering upon that sea. When the weather is good the Irish boats compete with them; but they laugh when they tell you that whenever the weather is bad they have the fishing all to themselves. The fishermen do not all go to the herring fishing. The old and the very young stay at home, as do such as are indolently disposed. They generally, however, ply the hook and line fishing in the absence of their fellows.

About the end of July the absent fishing fleet re-appears off the Cornish coast. The fishermen return, not to leisure or recreation, but to ply their vocation against a new prey. About the period named commences the early pilchard fishing for the year. The pilchard fishing is a momentous event in Cornwall, the pilchard season being, in *fact*, the turning point of the Cornish year. From that time up to the beginning of September, the whole coast, from St. Ives to the Rame Head, is in a state of excitement and activity. Extra hands are called into requisition, and whilst some abandon the fields, others quit the mines, to lend their aid, and to lay in for their own and their family's consumption a stock of this favourite and useful fish for the year. So much do the comforts of all the labouring classes depend upon a successful capture of pilchards, that an unproductive season is nearly as disastrous as a deficient harvest would be.

Like the mackerel, the pilchard is caught both by the drift-net and the seine. The description given of the process by which the former is captured will apply to the latter—bearing in mind that the boats have, generally speaking, fewer hands in fishing for pilchards, that the nets are shorter, and that they do not, like the mackerel nets, swim on the surface, but drop some distance below it, being prevented from going to the bottom by buoys attached by short cords to the head ropes. I may here mention, however, that when the nets are thrown, they are so attached to the head ropes as to have a drawn appearance—a device which enables them to bear the pressure better when they have a plentiful take of fish. Were they extended at their full length, a heavy catch might break them, when great portions of them would be lost.

Having frequently spoken of the seine fishing, I now proceed to describe it. There is but very little of it now carried on in Mount's Bay, or indeed at any point on the southern coast of the county. There are still a few seines at Newlyn and other stations on the bay; but there are now none at Mousehole, the next fishing village in point of size and importance to Newlyn itself. The chief seat of the seine fishing is St. Ives, on the opposite coast, at which place drift-net fishing is pursued, but to a very limited extent.

Seine differs from drift-net fishing in this, that it is pursued during the day, and almost invariably near the shore and in shallow water. It also differs from it as regards the whole *modus operandi*. To work a seine three boats are required. The first and largest is called the seine boat, and carries the stop seine. It is generally manned by a crew of nine, six of whom are to row, two to shoot the seine, and one called the bowman, on whom the course of the boat depends. The second boat, a smaller one, is called the "volger," or follower, and carries the tuck seine. The third is the "lurker," the smallest of the three, and is chiefly occupied by a functionary called the "huer," and some boys. The whole number of hands usually employed to work a seine is about fifteen, in addition to the boys. The stop seine is of various lengths, being generally from 250 to 300 fathoms. Its depth is from 13 to 16 fathoms. Its meshes are much smaller than those of the drift-nets, the object being to enclose the fish without meshing them. The seine net has a line of head ropes, to which are attached corks and other buoys, to keep its upper edge near the surface. To the lower edge are attached innumerable small pieces of lead, which bear it down and keep it close to the ground, the object being to shoot the seine in shallow water with a clear bottom. The "tuck" is a similar net, but of smaller dimensions; its mesh is of the same size as that of the seine, but it has in the middle a hollow bag, as it were, into which the fish go when the process of tucking is going on. These nets are very expensive, costing about £300. The boats, with everything complete for seine fishing, will cost from £800 to £1000. It is obvious therefore that none but considerable capitalists can engage in this species of fishing; indeed, almost the whole seine fishing of Cornwall is in the hands of a few wealthy capitalists, the smaller capitalists confining themselves to the deep sea, or drift-net fishing. The seine fishing is usually pursued from sunrise to sunset, the seines, however, being generally shot in the afternoon. The boats having taken their station, remain at anchor waiting for a signal from the huer. The business of this functionary is to take his station on an eminence within sight, and watch for the fish. As soon as he sees them he holds up both hands, in each of which there is generally a bunch of furze, so that the movement can be more distinctly seen. Each seine has its own huer, and the object of the lurker is chiefly to attend upon him if necessary. As soon as this is observed, all is got ready for action on board the little squadron, the huer then indicating, by waving his right or left hand on which side the fish is to be found. If he is doubtful as to whether there is fish or not, there are signals by which he can send the volger or lurker to reconnoitre in any particular spot. The signal that there is fish being given, the boats weigh anchor and prepare to shoot. The operation of shooting is preceded by another signal, which, being given, the stop seine is thrown overboard, and the two shooters have it all given out in about five minutes. The huer remains at his post giving signals, until by the movement of the boats, the ends of the seine are brought together, by which means the fish are enclosed, and, whilst they do not get meshed, cannot escape. The huer is then taken on board by the lurker, and gives further orders for the management of the seine. The seine is then secured by several anchors, according to the strength of the tide, and the next operation is deferred until low water, or nearly so. That operation is "tucking," and is conducted as follows:—The volger passes over the corks of the seine net at anchor, and takes up a position in the enclosed space. The tuck-net is then attached to the upper edge of the seine-net, after which the lower edge of it is drawn up, and a quantity of the fish enclosed are caught in the bag or bunt of the tuck. The fish is then lifted by "flaskets" into the boats and sent ashore. There they are put into what are called "corvals," in which they are carried by the women to the cellars where they are to be salted. A corval holds about 360 fish, for carrying which a woman gets 1d. or 2d. according to the distance. The wages of the cellar women who salt the fish are about 3d. per hour, in which time they can lay down a great many in salt. Seine fishing is too precarious in its results for the men engaged in it to take their chance of the adventure and share in its profits, they are therefore invariably employed at fixed wages; the ordinary men receive on the average, 10s. a week; the seine shooters 12s.; the master seiner has generally 15s.; and the huer one guinea per week. In addition to his wages, the huer claims one seventeenth of the whole fish caught. Sixpence per hogshead is also divided between the two seine shooters and the bowman, the seine-shooters getting 2½d. each, and the bowman the remaining penny. With the exception of these and the master-seiner, the rest of the crew may be, and generally are, landsmen.

During all this time the deep-sea fishers are capturing the pilchards with their drift-nets, and are chiefly instrumental in supplying the home market. The fish caught by the seines are mostly cured for exportation, large quantities of them being sent to the Mediterranean, particularly to Naples and other parts of Italy, where they are largely consumed during Lent. It is thus that a favourite toast with the fishermen is "Long life to the Pope and death to thousands." The thousands, of course, apply to the fish. On my asking one of the fishers why he drank long life to the Pope?

"It would be a bad thing," said he, "if some wasn't to think fish necessary to salvation on a Friday."

The value of the pilchard fishery may be inferred from the following statement, showing the extent to which it was exported during each of the years from 1833 to 1846 inclusive:—

Year.	Hhds.	Year.	Hhds.	Year.	Hhds.
1833	9,924	1838	7,627	1843	8,821
1834	25,034	1839	12,824	1844	13,959
1835	23,314	1840	23,310	1845	29,986
1836	8,718	1841	9,605	1846	34,350
1837	15,384	1842	20,714		

It will be seen that the fluctuation in the quantity exported has been very great from year to year. The price has fluctuated to an equal extent during the same period—having ranged from 33s. to 60s. for winter, and from 35s. to 70s. for summer fish.

The early pilchard season is scarcely closed when preparations are made for the autumnal mackerel fishing. This is generally at its height during the month of October, when the largest and finest mackerel are caught. It is immediately followed by the late pilchard season in November, which sometimes extends into the following month. But, generally speaking, there is a complete cessation from fishing during the month of December. But this is the time when their chief repairs are effected. The boats are thoroughly overhauled, and the nets carefully inspected, foot by foot, and by the advent of the new year all is prepared for the same routine of busy and adventurous occupation as has marked the year which has closed.

The Great Diamond, or Mountain of Light.—Of the enormous and splendid diamond which has recently come into our possession, the following interesting account, from the manuscript of a gentleman long resident in India, is given in Dr. Murray's work on the Diamond:—"The Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of light, is believed by the Hindoos to have descended from their mythological heroes. It is one and a half inch long, one inch broad, and rises half an inch above its gold setting. It weighs 280 carats, and is said to have weighed when rough 793 carats. This diamond is set in an amulet with a diamond on each side, about the size of sparrows' eggs. Runjeet Singh has also a ruby of considerable size, with the names of several kings engraved on it, and among others those of Aurungzebe and Achmed Schah. He has also a topaz as large as a billiard ball, for which he paid 20,000 rupees. The musnud of Aurungzebe was of solid gold, and with the peacock ornament richly studded with jewels, which crowned it, was estimated at twenty millions of gold. Over the palace at Delhi was this inscription:—'If there be heaven on earth it is here; it is here.' The Prince Aulumgeer, in 1658, deposed his father Schah Jehann, Emperor of Delhi, and usurped his throne. He caused to be constructed the famous "Tukht-i-taoos," or peacock throne, which represented in appropriate jewels a peacock with its head overlooking and its raised and spread tail over-shadowing, the person of the emperor when sitting on the throne. The natural hues of the bird were exquisitely imitated by the richest gems of the world, and the eyes supplied by two celebrated diamonds, the largest known, called (as every Asiatic double name must have a gingle,) "Koh-i-noor," the mountain of light, and "Koh-i-Toor," the mountain of Sinai. Having completed this throne, relinquishing the name of Aulumgeer, or "Grasper of the Globe," he assumed that of Aurungzebe, or "Ornament of the Throne." He died in 1707, aged eighty-seven, and his throne remained in possession of his successors till 1728, when Nadir Schah invaded Indostan, took and plundered Delhi, and massacred 125,000 men, women, and children; together with sixty millions of other plunder, he carried off and broke up the Peacock throne, but being assassinated on his return towards Persia, in 1729, his treasures fell to his general, Ahmed, chief of the Abdalli Afghans, of Cabul, called also the Doorani, from each man wearing a door, or pearl in the right ear. He seized on the throne of Cabul; in the confusion of this exploit, the Koh-i-toor was for ever lost. He kept possession of the Koh-i-noor, and dying, bequeathed it to his son and successor, Schah Timour, who left it with his crown to Schah Zemaum, his eldest son. He was deposed, and his eyes put out by his next brother, Schah Shujoh ool moolk, who got the Koh-i-noor and the kingdom. He in his turn was ejected by Schah Mahmoud, the third brother, who was Schah, or king of Cabul. Schah Shujah however, retained possession of the diamond, and he and Schah Zemaum, whom he had blinded, took refuge at the court of Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of Punjaub, in Hindostan, who at first received them hospitably, and made war on the usurper, Schah Mahmoud, from whom he took Cashmere, *for himself*, which he held. But in a short time Runjeet began to oppress the two ex-kings, extorted all their wealth, and finally got the Koh-i-noor from them. They then came over to Loodianah, in our territory, where they existed on an annual pension of 60,000 rupees (£6000) each, and 6000 rupees (£600) to each of their eldest sons. I saw them at Loodianah, on the Hyphasis, in 1821. Runjeet Singh had the diamond at Lahore, his capital. A Bengallee shroff, or banker, named Seelchurd, resident at Loodianah, having occasion to visit Lahore on the Rajah's business, asked his highness for permission to see the jewel, which being granted, Seelchurd fell on his face and worshipped the stone! Its subsequent history and recent capture by the Anglo-Indian army is too well known to need recapitulation. The diamond, it is said, will be placed among the collection of minerals at the Exhibition in Hyde-park next year.

A Large Throat.—The *Morning Star*, published at Cincinnatti, relates the following anecdote of a young gentleman of the south, who expended a large fortune, money, land, negroes, and everything, in a course of intemperance and profligacy. He had just paid a last year's grog bill of 800 dollars. One day he was walking in the street very leisurely, when seeing a physician on the opposite side, he called out to him to come over. "Doctor," said he, "I wish you would just take a look into my throat." "I don't discover anything, sir," said the doctor. "You don't!" said he, "why that's strange; will you just be kind enough, sir, to give another look?" "Really sir," said the doctor, after a second look, "I don't see anything." "No? Why doctor, there is a farm, ten thousand dollars, and twenty negroes, gone down my throat!"

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 6th instant, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, Mr. E. Lowther, to Miss Mary Bissland, both of this City.

Yesterday, March 6, at the Wesleyan Chapel, York-street, by special license, by the Rev. Mr. Tuckfield, Mr. Andrew Higgins to Miss Elizabeth Fitzgerald, second daughter of J. A. S. Fitzgerald, Esq., of Hobart Town.

By the Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, on the 4th instant, Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. Montgomery, to Mr. James Donaldson.

DIED,

At Abercrombie-street, on the 5th March, 1851, Henry James Parkinson, the only child of Mr. James Ullett Parkinson, aged 5 years.

On Tuesday, the 5th instant, at his residence, at Penrith, Mr. John Harrison.

At his residence, Hunter-street, on the 6th instant, Mr. James Sea, aged 46 years, Manager of the Union Bank of Australia, Sydney.

At his residence, No. 218, Elizabeth-street, Mr. John Stuart Mein, aged 52 years.

At Yass, on the 24th ultimo, from injuries received by a fall from his horse, John Barber, Esq., of Glenrock, Marulan, aged 22.

THE Friends of the late Mr. John Harrison are requested to attend his Funeral, on Friday, the 7th instant. 4723

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY.

Sydney, 5th March, 1851.

SIR,—It being indispensably necessary that steps should be immediately taken to devise means to provide for this country's increasing demand for labour, (the Land Fund *as at present administered* being quite inadequate for this purpose), and it appearing that funds in aid of this demand must now be raised among the colonists themselves, it has been thought expedient that a General Meeting of Employers should be called on Thursday, the 27th instant, at the Royal Hotel, to take the whole of this question into its consideration, and to recommend to the Legislature such course of action as may be acceptable to the employers of labour generally. We therefore request you will have the goodness to convene such meeting.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

Edwin Hickey	Thomas S. Mort
R. J. Want	Edward Cox
Adolphus W. Young	J. Hales
W. W. Billyard	A. Mosman
J. C. M'Laren	Chas. E. Langley
Alexander Campbell	Robert Sparrow
Smith, Campbell, and Co.	B. Doyle
Thomas Breillat	C. E. Doyle
Wm. Dumaresq	F. M. Doyle
W. T. Cape	Andrew Doyle
Henry Fisher	William Strathdee
Robert Scott Ross	Joseph Smith
L. Samuel	Clark Irving
Samuel Peek	R. M. Robey
F. H. Bettington	Geo. Rees
T. W. Smart	John Inches
R. Campbell	William Hindson
Robert How	H. Ferris
Oswald Bloxsome	Wm. Grahame
D. Larnach	Ward Stephens
J. Norton	W. Uhr
Charles Cowper	Alex. Hamilton
John Gilchrist	James B. Reid
Gilchrist and Alexander	George Curtis
R. Mansfield	George Rowley
William Macleay	Richard Old
	John Mather
	Edward Knox

Town Hall, Sydney, 6th March, 1851.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a General Meeting of the Employers of Labour, to be holden at the Royal Hotel, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose therein mentioned.

I have the honour, to be, Gentlemen,
W. THURLOW, Mayor.

To Thomas S. Mort, and Edwin Hickey, Esqrs., and the other gentlemen signing the above requisition. 4757

NOTICE.
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

THE SENATE of the University of Sydney being desirous of obtaining a Device for a Corporate Seal, have resolved upon offering premiums of £5, £3, and £2 respectively, for the three best designs that may be submitted to them.

Persons desirous of competing for the above, may apply for further information to the Vice Provost.

CHARLES NICHOLSON,
Vice Provost.

Sydney, March 6. 4731

ON SALE, Harvey's celebrated Pale Ale, in bulk and bottle.
12006 ROBERT HOW.

IRISH WHISKEY.—A small quantity remaining of the only importation now in the colony, on sale by
HENRY HARPER,
1094 Bligh-street.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AT a preliminary Meeting of the Inhabitants of Macquarie Ward, convened by public advertisement, and held at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the 5th instant,

Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.L.C., in the Chair.

The object of the Australian Society in proposing the Industrial Exhibition having been explained by Dr. Douglass, one of the Honorary Secretaries, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Proposed by Mr. P. N. Russell, George-street; seconded by Mr. Martyn, Pitt-street.

1. That this meeting fully recognise the vital importance and benefit to the country, of the Colonial Industrial Exhibition, and pledge themselves to take every means in their power to promote its success.

Proposed by Mr. A. Fairfax, George-street; seconded by Mr. E. M'Encroe.

2. That the following gentlemen be requested to procure subscriptions throughout the Ward, in furtherance of this object, and that the names of all contributors be inserted from time to time in one or other of the public journals——Names of Committee: Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.L.C., Messrs. A. Fairfax, Martyn, Hale, J. Moore, Edward M'Encroe, Coveny, M Gruffin, Russell, Hall, W. G. Moore, Wilson, M'Donald, Ferris, Moffitt, Peek, Egan, Lang.

Proposed by Mr. Thomas Hall, seconded by Mr. P. N. Russell.

3. That the names of gentlemen of the Ward Committee, who are to accompany the Collector, be published, with the names of the particular streets they are to call at, viz.:—

George-street—D. Cooper, Esq., M.L.C., and Mr. A. Fairfax
Pitt and King streets—Messrs. Hale and Martyn
Castlereagh-street East — Mr. Jeremiah Moore
Ditto ditto West—Mr. Edward M'Encroe
Market-street—Messrs. Coveny and M Gruffin
Bathurst-street—Mr. P. N. Russell
Elizabeth-street and Burdekin-terrace—Mr. Hall and Mr. W. G. Moore
Park-street—Mr. Wilson
Liverpool-street—Messrs. M'Donald and Hale

The meeting, which was highly influential, entered warmly into the objects of the Exhibition, and expressed their determination to exert themselves vigorously to carry out so patriotic a design. Many pertinent and valuable remarks were made by several gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned to Monday evening, the 17th current, at 8 P.M. 4746

CIRCULAR QUAY HAY, CORN, AND BRAN STORES.

WILLIAM CANKETT, of the Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place, begs to inform his friends, captains of ships, and the public in general, that he has opened his General Store for the sale of Colonial Produce,—Compressed and Lucerne Hays, Maize (whole and cracked), &c., &c., &c.

Cankett's Livery Stables, attached to the Stores, have every accommodation, and are too well known to need comment, Carriages, Gigs, Horses—in fact a superior turn-out of any description at a moment's notice. Drays as usual.

W. C. would respectfully submit this notice to the captains of ships and others. From the proximity of the Stores and Livery Stables to the Circular Quay they will be found peculiarly handy to gentlemen connected with the shipping interest. Active and intelligent servants are provided to attend the different vehicles supplied by W. C.'s Establishment, and the *charges strictly moderate*.

Shipping supplied with Vegetables, Poultry, &c., &c.

N.B.—Colonial Produce purchased for Cash or in exchange. 4480

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
White China sugar
Bamboo hats
Manila cigars, 2s. and 3s.
Gunpowder
Three-bushel hemp sacks
Worcestershire sauce, &c., &c.
3352 THACKER AND CO.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Best sun-dried Pampanga sugar.
Coir rope, warp and assorted sizes.
New Zealand woollashing.
No. 1 white lead.
Sheet lead.
BOGUE AND CO.,
2130 Pitt-street.

HAY AND OATS.—For Sale, at Douro, Yass Plains, Hay and Oats, of last year's growth.
H. O'BRIEN.
Douro, February 21. 3818

ON SALE by the Undersigned—
East India Rum, 35 over proof, dark colour, and good flavour
Martell's brandy
French brandy, dark and pale
Case gin
Port wine, superior quality, in wood and bottle
Sherry
Champion's malt vinegar, No. 24
Salad oil, mustard, pickles, sauces
Bottled fruits
Hops, isinglass
Port Phillip beef, split peas
New Zealand flax
Woolpacks, 10 lbs.
Woolbagging
Osnaburgh
Sail twine
Shoe thread
Day and Martin's blacking
American resin
Bright varnish, white lead, red paint
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
4737 Church-hill.

MUNTZ'S PATENT SHEATHING METAL.
ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Muntz's Sheathing
22 ounce
24 ditto
26 ditto
28 ditto.
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
4736 Church-hill.

FLAX AND WOOLLASHING.
25 TONS FLAX and 11 Tons WOOLLASHING on Sale, by
JOHN MACNAMARA.
4756 Queen-street.

PATENT SPERM CANDLES, warranted to burn equal to real sperm, 1s. 4d. per lb. An allowance to purchasers of a package of 25 or 30 lbs.
American Goods—A small assortment still on hand
GENUINE PORT AND SHERRIES—
Port, 11s. 6d. and 15s. per dozen
Sherry, 11s. 6d. and 15s. per ditto
Cider, 6s. per ditto
Ale and Porter, 5s. 6d.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
Opposite Police Office,
3331 York-street.

OILS.
TALLOW OILS, superior to any Sperm or Black Oil; it gives a beautiful bright light, free from smoke or smell, and better for machinery than fish oil, as it has no gelatinous matter to clog the friction. At present on sale at
W. B. ALLEN'S,
Soap Manufactory,
14619 Sussex-street.

IRON SAFE.—A strong, commodious, fire-proof Safe for Sale, suitable for a Bank, public or private office. Apply to W. Wallis, 222, Elizabeth-street.
March 6. 4732

FOR SALE, a Country Store, with about fifteen acres of land attached, situated near the township of Bowenfels, in the district of Hartley. For particulars apply at M'Donald's, 260, George-street South.

MONEY.—Respectable parties requiring loans of greater amount than FIVE POUNDS may be accommodated on MODERATE TERMS by the undersigned.
J. K. HEYDON,
Licensed Pawnbroker,
78, King-street.
N.B. — Privacy ensured. — The principal always at home. 12019

NOTICE.—The Offices of the Undersigned are removed to No. 353, Pitt-street, formerly Gill's Hotel.
R. J. AND G. WANT,
4216 Solicitors.

NOTICE.—A first Dividend, of 4s. in the pound, in the estate of William MELVILLE, of Sydney, draper, is now payable at my Office, 353, Pitt-street. WILLIAM PERRY, Official Assignee. 4766

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late William O'Malley, of Camrooka, Twofold Bay, are requested to forward the same to Mr. Thomas Smith, Eden, on or before the 30th June next, in order that they may be liquidated. 4729

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Promissory Note, drawn by John Myine and Thomas J. Myine, in favour of Edward Ogilvie, for £180 8s., due on the 3rd September, 1851, the same having been lost or stolen.
SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.,
4235 Agents for Edward D. Ogilvie.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—Certain repairs being required to a house in Kent-street South, and for which tenders are invited. The specification and particulars can be obtained of Thomas Broughton, Esq., 381, George-street; or at the office of
Mr. J. S. DUER, Architect,
4669 No. 158, King-street East.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—Separate tenders are required for the erection of additional rooms to a gentleman's residence, extensive stabling and out offices, and a gardener's cottage, at Surry Hills. Plans and specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the office of Mr. HILLY Architect, Pitt-street. 4738

SPRING CART WANTED.—Any person having a good strong article of the above description to dispose of will hear of a purchaser by applying to M CURRAN, grocer, 383, George-street. 4785

WANTED to purchase, immediately, 500 bales of clean fleece or hand-washed wool.
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST.
3867 Queen's-place.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Wanted to purchase, in a healthy situation (Redfern preferred), a cottage or house, containing four or five rooms, kitchen, &c., &c., good water requisite. Particulars stating size of house, &c., also, about the price expected, to Z. K., *Herald* Office. 4729

WANTED, a competent Governess, to proceed into the interior, to take the sole charge of three young ladies from nine to thirteen years of age. An experienced Governess capable of imparting a general English education, with the rudiments of French, music, singing, and dancing, will obtain a liberal salary. Testimonials as to character and competency (from her last situation) indispensable. Apply daily between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, for Mrs. B., at Entwisle's private Boarding House, York-street. 4728

WANTED, as Morning Governess, a Lady competent of imparting a thorough English education, and to teach Music and French. Communications addressed to S. E., *Herald* Office, will be immediately attended to. 4786

REQUIRED, for the country, a lady accustomed to tuition, and thoroughly competent to impart a sound English education, including music; a liberal salary will be given to a qualified person, and references are indispensable. Apply to Mr. J. F. JOHNSON, at the Registry Office, No. 319, Castlereagh-street North.
March 7. 4749

WANTED, for the Sydney Female Refuge, Pitt-street South, a middle-aged respectable female to act as Sub-Matron. She must be able to superintend the laundry and needlework, and will be required to produce the most unexceptionable references. Apply personally at the Refuge on Friday the 14th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Steady Hands will meet with liberal terms on application to
4775 W. H. ALDIS.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, from 16 to 17 years of age, who can write a good hand. Apply to ROSSITER AND LAZARUS, 451, George-street. 4706

MINERS WANTED.—Wanted, to proceed immediately to the Island of Kawau, near Auckland, New Zealand, from 15 to 20 experienced Copper Miners. Apply to
A. STANGER LEATHES,
3074 9, Church-hill.

WANTED, Two Shipwrights, to proceed to the Richmond River, to complete a vessel now on the stocks. Also two labourers and a bullock driver. Apply to Mr. H. THOMAS, Agent, Sussex-street South, before nine A.M. or between twelve and two. 4787

WANTED, two or three diligent strong Lads in the Smiths' Shop of ARTHUR GRAVELY, Manufacturer and Ironmonger, 320, Pitt-street. 4798

WANTED, immediately, a Smart Active Man, who can write and has been accustomed to business. Apply to DAVID BELL, General Warehouseman and Agent, 404, George-street, five doors south of Hunter-street. 4778

WANTED, one Ploughman, and three or four Garden Labourers. Apply to Mr. THOMAS SHEPHERD, at his Establishment at Newtown. 4648

WANTED, a Coachman and Cook, married couple would be preferred. Character and competency indispensable. Apply to Mrs. RAMSAY, No. 3, Lyons'-terrace, between the hours of nine and twelve.
Sydney, March 5. 4651

WANTED, a good woman Cook. None but those who have unexceptionable characters for honesty, sobriety, and competency, need apply. Apply to Mrs. ..., Bent-street, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. 4732

WANTED, a Man that can bottle and to make himself generally useful in a store. GEORGE EVANS, 152, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Cooper, two labouring Men, and a Butcher for a boiling establishment. Apply to THACKER and Co., George-street. 4662

A YOUNG Lady accustomed to tuition and competent to teach English, music, and singing without the aid of masters, also the rudiments of French and Italian, is desirous of forming an engagement as Governess in a gentleman's family; address M.K., *Herald* Office. 4670

A GENTLEMAN of extensive colonial experience in the management of Stock, at present disengaged, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Superintendent. The advertiser is perfectly acquainted with the management of Sheep, and all kinds of Stock, and has had charge of several large establishments in the colony. Testimonials of the highest respectability can be produced. Address S. T., *Herald* Office. 4721

A LADY in the capacity of daily Governess, is desirous of meeting with an engagement in a school or family. The suburbs not objected to. She is competent to instruct her pupils in all the branches of an English education, with music, French, dancing, and singing. Letters to be addressed to Mr. Moffitt, Pitt-street. 4767

LOST, stolen, or strayed, on Saturday night last, a light brown kangaroo bitch—with steel chain collar, rather large made, with her two fore teats larger than the others, a small scar on her nose, and one on her off hind leg. Whoever brings the same to Mr. ARMSTRONG'S Veterinary Repository will be handsomely rewarded. 4742

OFFICES TO LET, well adapted for a public company.
A suite of four capacious rooms, situate in that central part of the city, King-street. To a permanent and respectable tenant they would be let at a moderate rent.
For particulars apply on the premises to JOHN ROW, 93, King-street. 4744

OFFICE TO LET. — An excellent large Room on the first floor in a first-rate situation in King-street. Apply at the Office, 308, Pitt-street. 4730

ROOMS FOR OFFICES. — Three Front Rooms to let, well suited for Merchants, Solicitors, or a Public Company. Rent moderate. JOHN G. COHEN, Auction Rooms, 490, George-street. 4768

PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET, in a business part of the city, now doing a good trade. The rent very low; and coming in £100. For particulars apply to J. CURRY, Broker and Appraiser, Pitt-street. 4776

HOUSE AND SHOP to Let, in Bridge-street, with the water laid on. Apply to COOPER BROTHERS, Waterloo Warehouse. 4117

TO BE LET, the Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Charles Scott, ironmonger, situate in Mann's-buildings, George-street. Possession can be given on the 1st March. Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 354, Castlereagh-street. 3969

COTTAGE TO LET, within a mile of the Southern end of the City, containing six rooms. Rent moderate. For particulars enquire at the Newtown Toll-Bar. 4676

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a good Cottage, on the Surry Hills. Rent 10s. a week. Apply to Mr. YOUNG, No. 358, Pitt-street. 4745

TO LET, with immediate possession, the house and premises at the Glebe, Sydney, formerly the residence of the late John Betts, Esq. The house will accommodate a large family, and the garden and grounds are extensive. Apply to Mr. BURTON BRADLEY, Elizabeth-street. 3771

BALMAIN.—The commodious Premises at present occupied by Mr. Sconce will be let to a permanent respectable tenant at a very moderate rent. Also, the neat and compact Cottage just vacated by Mr. Layton—ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. BLAKE, at Mount Shamrock. 4585

TO LET, Harbour View Cottage, Strathean, Water View Bay, Balmain, the property of Patrick Hugh O'Brien. The Cottage consists of four rooms, a kitchen, and servants' sleeping-room, with six allotments of excellent garden ground, substantially enclosed, a well of excellent water. Apply to JAMES M'CALLUM; or, to Mr. WIGNELL, on Strathean. 4717

PARRAMATTA RIVER.—To let, with immediate possession, the pleasant Family Residence lately occupied by Thomas J. Fisher, Esq, on the north side of the Parramatta River, close to the steamer's landing-place at Bedlam Ferry. The house is abundantly supplied with fresh water at all times, and surrounded by a garden well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to D. N. JOUBERT, 589, George-street. 1259

TO LET, the Licensed House, known as the Fitz Roy Inn, situated in the flourishing town of St. Mary's, on the Great Western Road. This property has the advantage of the South Creek, running within a few yards of the kitchen door, abounding with a never-failing supply of fresh water, and fish in abundance; the furniture and bar fixtures can be taken at a valuation, if required. Application to be made to Mr. JOHN TINDALL, Penrith; or to the present proprietor, Mr. JOHN SHERINGHAM. 4716

SALES BY AUCTION.

FRIDAY'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

MR. J. H. ATKINSON
Will sell by auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay,
THIS DAY, Friday, the 6th instant,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
244 BALES WOOL.
Quantity Sheepskins.
Terms at sale. 4639

XIII. VICTORIA, CHAP. XVII.
IN accordance with the Pawnbrokers' Act, on THURSDAY, March 13, by auction, MR. GEORGE PICKERING, at the corner of Pitt and Park streets, the undermentioned Pledges, pawned with Robert Appleton on the dates specified as under:—
1850.
October 28—A watch, No. 1197
2 Plaid coats and handkerchief
1 Silk dress, scarf, and visite
A watch, No. 72049
A tweed coat
Piece of Merino
29—1 Diamond ring
2 Pair of silver sugar tongs
Watch, No. 10610
Blankets and sheets
Horizontal watch, No. 8229, and Key
3 Pair shoes
4 White shirts
November 1—Gold watch, No. 2621, guard, diamond ring, pearl ring, brequet chain, and 2 ring ear-rings
Plaid shawl and cashmere dress
A shooting coat
1 Pair Wellington boots
2—A new hat
1 Pair Wellington boots and sheet
1 Pair black cloth trousers and silk handkerchief
4—A watch, No. 5073
1 Pair Wellington boots and sundries
Buckskin coat
5—A watch No. 635 and guard
A frock coat
7—7 Rolls of paper
A time piece
8—A watch, No. 12,592
A frock coat
A satin dress
November 11—1 Pair Wellington boots
Plaid dress
A watch, No. 7606
13—Delaine dress
14—An opossum cloak, and sundries
A velvet cloak
15—A hunting watch, No. 10615
18—A dress
Piece of doeskin
20—French silver watch, no number
21—Theodolite stand and case, complete, made by Cary, London
2 Dresses and shawl
23—A coat
Artificial teeth set in gold, and tooth-drawing implements
25—Frock coat, vest, and handkerchief
Piece of Merino
27—French watch, no number
A watch, No. 17,184
29—German silver watch, No. 3152
4 Muslin dresses
Dress, blouse, and pair trousers.
Also, 250 bundles under five shillings. 4796

30 SILVER LONDON MADE WATCHES, &c., &c.

MR. S. SOLOMONS will sell by auction, at Rooms, 26, Hunter-street,
THIS DAY, Friday, March 7,
At 11 o'clock,
30 superior silver London-made watches; quantity superior hogskin London-made saddles, bridles, and girths; toasting forks, hooks and eyes, chamber and table candlesticks, fancy goods (great variety), men's braces, superior cutlery, penknives and scissors, pens, eight-day dials, looking glasses, &c., &c., &c. 4761

HORSES,
CLEVELAND ENTIRES.
MARES, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
BETTY, a first-rate gig and saddle mare, by Cantator
HASSAN, a handsome grey pony, used to town
CLARENCE, a town hack, used to carry a lady
CLEVELAND, a pure bred Cleveland entire
A handsome and powerful saddle mare
A bay phaeton or carriage horse
About thirty other horses and mares. 4770

SCHOONER PETREL.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On MONDAY next, March 10,
At 12 o'clock,
THE A1 SCHOONER PETREL, of 70 tons burthen.
Inventory of stores, &c., may be seen at the Rooms of the auctioneer, and full particulars obtained by applying to the Captain on board
Terms at sale. 4783

SALE OF IRON BEDSTEADS.

Important to Parties Furnishing, Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

IMPROVED ENAMEL BEDSTEADS,
Ex Roman Emperor.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On TUESDAY next, the 11th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
AN Invoice of improved Enamel Bedsteads, made with Dovetail or Screw Joints, and improved lath Sacking—they comprise—
Handsome four-post bedsteads, canopy tops, with valance and curtains, rods, &c.
Full tester or tent bedsteads, ditto
Handsome French bedsteads
Best French bedsteads, with canopy
Four-post bedsteads
Half tester French bedsteads
Best stump bedsteads
Registered pattern child's safety cot
Child's swinging and plain cots
Also,
Reclining chairs, handsomely japanned, blue and gold, and black and gold speckled, with and without furniture.
The above will be opened for inspection the day prior to the sale; in the meantime the whole will be disposed of in one lot, should any eligible private offer be made before the 8th instant.
Terms at sale. 4681

CROWN-STREET, RILEY ESTATE.

Sale of a substantial two-roomed House near Woolloomooloo Bay—a well-finished building, put up as the commencement of a larger House.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant,
At 12 o'clock,
A VERY substantially-built, two-roomed house, with large shed in the rear, situate on the western side of Crown-street, between William-street and Woolloomooloo-street, and adjoining Mr. Wright's three houses. The house stands on ground 17 feet by 16 feet, with a depth in the whole allotment of 78 feet. The house is extremely well built and finished, and has been tenanted by the one party since its erection (twelve or fifteen months) at six shillings per week.
Further particulars can be ascertained from the auctioneer, upon application.
Terms at sale. 4618

ALLOTMENT OF THE ERSKINEVILLE ESTATE, NEWTOWN.

For Sale, at the Risk of the former Purchaser.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been instructed to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney,
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant,
At 11 o'clock,
Without any Reserve, at the risk of the former purchaser, he having failed to comply with the conditions of sale,
THREE ACRES OF LAND, a portion of the estate known as Erskineville, and described as Lot 5 in the original plan, dated 1840, drawn by Bemi. This adjoins the allotment now owned by Armitage (which is situate between it and the first lot, originally lot 3, bought by Toogood), and is bounded by White's land on the western side.
This is a portion of the property sold by Mr. Lloyd on the 22nd of January last. Particulars as to title and all other information can be obtained from Messrs. ALLEN AND SON, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street; or at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, where a plan of the property can be seen.
Terms at sale. 4775

EXTENSIVE SALE OF OILMAN'S STORES.

JUST LANDED.

Quart Pickles, Pint Pickles, Quart and Pint Onions, Mustards, Sauces, Oils, Anchovies, Herrings, Bottled Fruits, &c.

An excellent lot of Goods, well deserving the notice of the Trade, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
150 CASES OILMAN'S STORES comprising—
40 cases, each 4 dozen, pint pickles
30 ditto, each 2 ditto, quart ditto
10 ditto, each 4 ditto, pint onions
10 ditto, each 2 ditto, quart ditto
15 ditto, each 2 ditto, lbs. mustard
8 ditto, each 6 ditto, half-pint sauces
10 ditto, each 8 ditto, pint salad oils
10 ditto, each 6 ditto, half-pint ditto
2 ditto, each 3 ditto, 1lb. anchovies
2 ditto, each 6 ditto, ½lb. ditto
2 ditto herrings, each 25 tins
10 ditto bottled fruits, each 3 dozen
Also,
40 cases, each 1 dozen, brandy
Terms at sale. 4685

TO CLOSE SHIPMENTS.

SALE OF PEASE, SALAD OIL, MUSCATEL RAISINS, FIGS, TAMARINDS, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, CORKS, EPSOM SALTS, CYDER, PALE BRANDY, &c., &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Is instructed to offer for unreserved sale by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant,
At 11 o'clock,
A QUANTITY of the above Goods, particulars of which will be published in Monday's *Herald*.
Terms at sale. 4774

BAGS, BLUE, BRUSHES, MUSTARD, BLACKING, CORKS, MATCHES, PICKLES, &c.

To Grocers, General Dealers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, March 7,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
10 cases Blue
5 bales Bags
1 case Sail-needles
2 ditto Brushes
5 cases Mustard
3 casks Blacking
5 cases Pickles
3 casks Corks
6 bundles Twine
6 cases Congreve Matches
6 ditto Claret.
Terms at sale. 4789

WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES, AT WOOLLER'S REPOSITORY,
OPPOSITE POLICE OFFICE, GEORGE-STREET.

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell On SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock,
ONE PIEBALD GELDING, by Badgery's Acheem pony, out of a whisker mare, fresh from the country, very handsome, and would make an excellent town cob
GREY MOMUS, a fine fencer, seven years old, by Young Skeleton, out of a superior Valparaiso mare
JACK, a bay gelding, five years old, good in saddle and harness
THE FARMER, a cart stallion, black, five years old, sixteen hands high, by Briton, out of a Clydesdale mare, bred by the late Mr. Charles Smith, very powerful
RUBINI, a thorough-bred entire horse, four years old, 15 hands 3 inches high, by Cantator, out of a mare by Emigrant
A variety of horses for various purposes
On view at nine o'clock on the morning of sale.
N.B.—No charge except a sale is effected. 4758

XIII. VICTORIA, CAP. XVII.
In accordance with the Pawnbroker's Act.

THIS DAY, Friday, March 7,
By Auction,
BY MR. ALEXANDER MOORE, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. W. G. Moore, on the dates as specified as under—
July 8—18 Riding whips
30—12 Riding whips and saddle bag
Septem. 2—2 Boxes of sundries
3—2 Coats, in carpet bag
October 1—Hair mattress, feather bed, bolster and pillows
Pair boots, 2 pairs trousers, and frock
Shoe tops, blanket, and trousers
Coat and shawl
2—Watch, No. 9878
Dress
Vest, pair shoes, 2 boots
3—Dress and 2 frocks
Dress
Blanket, bonnet, shawl, 2 shirts, pair razors
4—Teapot
Ring
Coat
Cash box, petticoat, 2 dresses, and shawl
5—Coat, vest, and trousers
Vest
2 Rings
6 Books
Coat and cap
Coat, vest, and trousers
Clarionet
Dress, lot of tools and lasts, 2 drawing books
7—Blanket
Shawl
2 Dresses
Gun, shot belt, and powder flask
Watch, No. 143
3 Pictures
2 Dresses
8—Pair shoes and petticoat
Watch, No. 763
Vest
Chemise, petticoat, sheet, and ring
9—American clock
Dress, pick, two rings, and handkerchief
10—Watch, No 23, in case
Two silk dresses
Pair cards
Pair earrings and remnant of delaine
Watch, No. 40,606
Two counterpanes, pair candlesticks, pair snuffers, tray, and pair coasters
Two frocks, vest, handkerchief, and trousers
Jacket and ring
Vest, pair boots, and three books
11—Watch, No. 8413, Cartwell
Two vests, jacket, mantilla, and pair boots
13—Three dresses and apron
Coat
Coat
Watch, No. 1520
Shirt, shawl, and brush
14—Dress and robe
Coat
Sheet, visite, mantilla, and two books
15—Two saddles and two bridles
Dress
Counterpane, vest, and ring
16—Watch, No. 5440, Smith
Suit of curtains, coat, and dress
Two dresses, sheet, shirt, shawl, and counterpane
Pair boots and walking-stick
17—Musical box
Curtains and shawl in carpet bag
Pair ornaments, two dresses, two petticoats, and shawl
18—Five pairs trousers and vest
19—Visite
Watch, No. 247
Coat
Six shirts, three pair trousers, vest, and four sheets
Shawl, scarf, and handkerchief
Surveyor's scales
Vest, dress, and two shawls
Book, dress, and sheet
21—Dress shirt, stays, and shawl
Coat, dress, and pair trousers
22—Watch, No. 6699
Watch, No. 6569
Watch, No. 739
Shawl
Coat
Coat, vest, and trousers
23—Scarf
Watch, No. 2312, Lazarus
Paletot, scent bottle, and coat
24—Picture
Dress and cloak
Shawl, shirt, and petticoat
25—Six shirts
Pair trousers, two books, dress, and vest
26—Two coats
Jacket and dress piece
Three pair trousers and vest
One new gig
28—Coat
Two pillows and under linen
Watch, No. 5082
Ring
Blanket, sheet, dress, and shawl
29—Coat
Ring, pocket handkerchief, comb, and brush
30—Cloak
Engraving
Vest, pair trousers, and two nightshirts
Coat
Picture—steam ship Vivia
Vest, trousers, and crumb-cloth
Shawl, book, and handkerchief
31—Seven remnants of cloth
Watch—A. Hogue
Writing desk
Dress and pair trousers
One superior gold watch, jewelled in 8 holes
Also,
270 Bundles under five shillings. 4630

ASSORTED SKINS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Friday, March 7, at 11 o'clock,
Coloured roans, skivers, morocco, seal, bookbinder's, kid, and other skins.
Terms at sale. 4790

WELLINGTON BOOTS, BUCKSKIN BOOT FRONTS, LEGGINGS, GAITERS, BUCK AND DOESKIN GLOVES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Friday, March 7, at 11 o'clock,
150 pairs superior Wellington boots
Buckskin boot fronts
Leggings, gaiters, &c.
Mock buck and doeskin gloves.
Terms at sale. 4791

PARIS HATS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Friday, March 7, at 11 o'clock,
Two cases superior Paris Hats
Terms at sale 4792

LONG CALIFORNIA BOOTS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Friday, March 7, at 11 o'clock,
35 pairs long California boots
55 pairs extra long ditto ditto
Terms at sale. 4793

GINGER BEER BOTTLES.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Friday, March 7, at 11 o'clock,
Fifty gross ginger beer bottles
Terms—Cash. 4794

CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SCENTED SOAPS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Friday, March 7, at 11 o'clock,
To close a shipment,
10 Casks, each 30 dozen, champagne cider
1 Case, 50 dozen assorted scented soaps.
Terms at sale. 4795

THOMAS HURLEY will sell by auction at the Hay-market,
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Three draft horses, two carts, a pony and cart, a horse, bridle, and saddle, household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, bedsteads, sofas, a quantity of drapery, slightly damaged, brown holland, calico, necklaces, check ribbons, handkerchiefs, braces, ten boxes plums, and about 100 volumes of books, steel pens, and clocks, watches, and time pieces. No Reserve. 4777

FLOUR.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Friday, March 7,
At eleven o'clock,
10 TONS PORT PHILLIP FLOUR just landed.
Terms at sale.
No Reserve. 4600

☞ TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, STOREKEEPERS, EXPORTERS, AND OTHERS.

PORTION OF THE
CARGO OF THE LADY MARGARET,
From Calcutta.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from Messrs. JENCKEN BARBER, AND Co., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Friday, 7th March,
At eleven o'clock,
THE following GOODS, now landing ex Lady Margaret, from Calcutta—
150 Bags fine table rice
55 Bags fine Cossipire sugar
80 Bags saltpetre
15 Jars linseed oil
10 Cases cocoanut oil
62 Bags tamarinds
20 Bags cloves, very superior
10 Bags almonds
2 Bales gunny bags
3 Bales jute twine
10 Bundles hemp twine
44 Coils hemp rope
15 Coils coir rope
8 Boxes camphor, arsenic, cassia, mace, anniseed, alum, &c.
11 Seron senna leaves
5 Bags black pepper
10 Bags turmeric
150 CASES BRANDY
41 Bags ginger
8 Casks vinegar
10 Bags linseed
2 Cases nutmegs
2 Cases curry paste and powder, cayenne pepper, &c.
3 Bags dates
7 Bags aloes
25 Cases castor oil
4 Bales coir mats
30 Cases castor oil
2 Ditto gig whips, &c.
Also,
9 Hogsheads, 1 Quarter cask, 1 Keg — Vinegar
Terms at sale. 4297

NEW ZEALAND WOOL-LASHING AND FLAX.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
THIS DAY, Friday, 7th March, at 11 o'clock,
250 BUNDLES NEW ZEALAND FLAX
2 Tons ditto Wool-lashing.
Terms at sale. 4675

LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
CLYDESDALE ESTATE.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
On TUESDAY, the 11th March,
At 11 o'clock,
THE LEASE FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS OF
THAT well-known ESTATE called "CLYDESDALE," situate on the banks of the South Creek, on the Richmond Road, 30 miles from Sydney, 5 from Windsor, and 14 from Parramatta.
The Estate, consisting of 900 acres, is fenced in and divided into securely enclosed paddocks, and has all the conveniences required in a farming establishment; 500 acres are cleared and fit for cultivation.
As a well-watered Estate it is second to none in the colony; there is an excellent Garden of about 3 acres, well stocked with fruit-trees.
The House (which is nearly surrounded by a stone-flagged verandah 9 feet in width) is brick-built, of two stories, and contains on the ground floor 6 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, wash-house, dairy, and two sleeping-rooms for servants, and on the upper floor eleven bed-rooms.
The brick out-buildings consist of a six-stalled stable, coach-house, extensive loft over the stable and coach-house, a bake-house, and rooms for the residences of several labouring families.
There are also other necessary buildings.
The slab out-buildings consist of two stores, an office, a granary over the stores, garden, hut, and other huts, barn, and very extensive sheds for carts, &c.
All the buildings are shingled.
St. Philip's Church is in the midst of the Estate, thereby materially adding to its convenience. To a clergyman intending to keep a school the place would be invaluable.
☞ For terms and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers. 3637

SUPERIOR AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO—by Erard.
PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from Henry W. Matthews, Esq., who is leaving the colony per Blackwall, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Macdonald's Buildings, Hyde Park.
THIS DAY, Friday, March 7, at 11 o'clock,
(Without any reserve,)
THE whole of the modern and useful Household Furniture, Plate, &c.,
Consisting of—
Drawing room suite of rosewood scroll back chairs, loo, card, and work tables; couch, splendid chimney glass, 60 x 40; superb clock (21 days), carpets, rugs, fenders, irons, &c., &c.
Beautiful ornaments, vases, bisquet statuettes, &c., &c., of great variety
Costly and beautiful grand cottage
PIANOFORTE,
of solid rosewood, by Erard; unquestionably the best instrument in the colony (cost in England 130 guineas)
Trafalgar hair seated chairs, sofas, tables, chiffoniers, &c., &c.
Library table, easy chair, book cases, desk, handsome 14 day clock, &c., &c.
Rosewood four-post bedstead, iron bedsteads, French bedstead, bedding
Rosewood winged wardrobe, chest drawers, cheval glass, dressing glasses
Marble top washstand, dressing table, &c.
Cutlery, glassware, china, crockery, kitchen utensils, plated ware
PLATE,
Consisting of a complete dinner, tea, and coffee service, of about
350 OUNCES,
of the most modern style.
Catalogues will be ready at the rooms of the Auctioneers on Wednesday morning, and the furniture will be open to view at nine o'clock on the morning of sale. 4535

EAST INDIA PRESERVES.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George street,
THIS DAY, Friday, 7th March,
At 12 o'clock precisely.
6 THREE lbs. jars of mangoe marmalade
6 Ditto ditto mangoe jelly
6 Ditto ditto guava ditto
6 Ditto ditto corundah ditto
6 Ditto ditto tepanie jam
6 Ditto ditto pineapple preserves
12 Large bottles of Bengal Club chetnee
12 Ditto ditto Pindane ditto
12 Ditto ditto curry powder
12 Ditto ditto curry paste
12 Ditto ditto Lucknow sweet chetnee
6 Large stoppered bottles of preserved mangoes
4 Squares bamboo pickle
4 Pint bottles of yapp sauce
6 Bottle lime pickle
6 Pint bottles of essence of chillies
6 Three lbs. jars of tamarind fish
12 One lb. ditto pineapple marmalade
6 Large bottles of mulligatawny paste
6 Ditto ditto pickled chillies
6 Ditto ditto Cashmere chetnee
Also,
1 Case grape jelly.
☞ This choice lot of Preserves, &c., is particularly worthy the attention of private families and others. 4421

IMPORTANT SALE
of
HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, TIN-WARE, CUTLERY, SPADES, LOOKING GLASSES, BRUSHWARE, &c.

Ex Waterloo, from London.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the Importers, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on
THURSDAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock,
THE following choice and extensive assortment of Ironmongery, &c., &c.
10 hogsheads patent fluted gridirons, assorted; tinned tea kettles, ditto; saucepans, oval pots, tea kitchens, &c., assorted
20 bundles eye-handle spades, 2 to 4
10 ditto shovels, 2 to 4
5 ditto ditto, 0 and 1
1 hogshead tinned fryingpans
1 ditto copper kettles
2 Cases CUTLERY, consisting of—
Pen and Whycliffe knives, scissors, table and dessert knives, carvers, stag slicers, pruning knives, Dover knives, &c., &c.
7 Hogsheads—Trays, baskets, knife trays, plate warmers, snuffer trays, toilette cans, baths, spice boxes, cash boxes, grates, dust pans, sugar boxes, dish covers, sandwich trays, spittoons, basons, St. Alban's pails, patent imperial covers, tea pots.
13 Casks and cases BRUSHWARE, &c., embracing—
Brooms, mops, stock brushes, shoe-brushes, scrubs, plate brushes, oil, stove, unground and distemper brushes, bannister brushes, hearth and cloth brushes, ground brushes, 0 to 0000; ground distemper, ditto; dandy brushes, bannister brusher, &c.; carpet brooms, pencils, &c.
3 Cases looking glasses, assorted, 9 inches by 7 inches, to 17 inches by 13 inches.
Terms at sale. 4764

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

COTTAGE AT KISSING POINT.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
On FRIDAY, 14th March,
At 11 o'clock,
SUPERIOR WEATHER-BOARD AND BRICK-NOGGED COTTAGE, of four rooms, with detached kitchen, &c.
The land upon which the building stands comprises about an acre, and is in cultivation as an orchard and garden. There are two wells of never-failing water. The premises are in good order, and are situate within a few minutes' walk from the ferry.
Terms at sale. 4788

THIS DAY.

To Ironmongers, Coachbuilders, Shipchandlers, Builders, Coopers, and Others.

For positive Sale,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE, BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
At his Mart, THIS DAY, Friday,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
EX TARTAR,
25 PACKAGES of Ironmongery, &c., consisting of—
Sandwich Gothic Japan trays
Assorted iron weights, from ¼ to 28lbs.
Chaff cutting machines
Swords and belts
Metal teapots
530 Bars of lead
Patent blue wire dish covers
Kirby's assorted fish hooks, Nos. 1 to 13
Gardeners' steel packing needles
Patent coffee and wheat mills
Cut Flemish tacks
Sets steel Firmer chisels and gouges
COACH AND CARRIAGE SPRINGS
Garnett's superior hook and hasp hinges, 7 to 24 inches
Best steel Smith's burr hammers
Pole and lump axes, coopers' adzes, bill-hooks
Ships' scrapers, engine knives, with handles.
☞ The above lot of goods will be positively sold without the least reserve.
Terms, cash. 4751

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL-LASHING, BARRELS COD FISH.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
On MONDAY, the 10th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
13 COILS New Zealand Wool-lashing
19 Barrels Cod Fish, very prime, 1½ cwt. each
Terms, Cash. 4754

THIS DAY.

DAMAGED BRONZED SPEAR FENDERS.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, Friday, the 7th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Tartar, Captain Rudge, from London, more or less damaged by sea water,
JA No. 24 & 25 47 BRONZED SPEAR FENDERS, damaged.
Terms—cash. 4752

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
THE VERY THING FOR A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE, OR A SMALL FAMILY ON THE LOOK OUT FOR A TASTEFULLY-BUILT SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Is instructed by the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on
MONDAY, 10th Instant,
At 12 o'clock precisely.
AN Excellent capitally-built House, situated on the CAMPERDOWN ROAD, immediately opposite the picturesque entrance to the *General Cemetery*, and commanding a most charming and romantic view of the surrounding neighbourhood. *The House* is brick-built, it contains four comfortable rooms, with detached brick-built kitchen, and garden in the rear, in which is a well containing a constant supply of pure water.
Upwards of £200 has been expended on this really compact little property, intending purchasers of which will perceive on an inspection that the whole of the workmanship on the buildings is very superior.
The Land is described as lot 1 of section 6 of the O'Connell Town property, and the Title may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Dunsmure and Longmore, Solicitors, Bligh-street.

Terms—25 per cent cash deposit; the residue on completion of the conveyance. 4586

MONDAY, 10TH MARCH.

IMITATION WELSH AND LANCASHIRE FLANNEL.

Without Reserve.
TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
On MONDAY, the 10th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
10 PIECES imitation WELSH FLANNEL, No. 1 to 9.
14 Pieces 7-8ths Lancashire ditto.
Terms—Cash. 4753

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

HIGHLY VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
TWO
VERY CHOICE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
In the most retired part of Sydney,
O'CONNELL-STREET,
Adjoining the Cottage occupied by Mr. Evans on the North side, and about 50 feet from Mr. John Smith's house and premises on the South, being bounded on the East by the land and houses of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and situated about midway between the
"CLUB HOUSE"
AND THE "UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA."

To be sold by auction,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
On MONDAY, 17th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
EACH of the above ALLOTMENTS has 30 feet frontage to O'Connell-street by about 140 feet depth, and they offer most suitable sites for the erection of RESPECTABLE DWELLING HOUSES, the situation being unrivalled in Sydney for respectability and quietude, although it is in the very heart of the City. On this account it is a most excellent spot for the offices of merchants or gentlemen of the legal profession.
*** At present there is a Building and Out-houses upon the above land, which is about 50 feet distant north of Mr. John Smith's house, being separated from it by an allotment not built upon.
THE TERMS WILL BE LIBERAL.
☞ A plan is in preparation by Mr. Knapp, and will be on view at the Auctioneer's.
*** The title is unexceptionable, and may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Dunsmure and Longmore, Solicitors, Bligh-street. 4587

MONDAY MARCH 17.

SAFE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL,
IN THE
CENTRAL PART OF WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

AN EXCELLENT NEWLY BUILT and handsomely finished HOUSE AND SHOP, occupied by Mr. Wilcox, naturalist, at £52 per annum rental.

And,
A VALUABLE PIECE OF VACANT LAND adjoining the above, at the corner of WILLIAM AND BOURKE STREETS
BEING OPPOSITE MR. STEEL'S NEWLY-BUILT SCHOOL HOUSE.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS
At his Mart,
On MONDAY, 17th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THE FRONTAGE of the HOUSE and SHOP is 19 feet, *in the best part of William-street* on its north side, by a depth including the yard, of *100 feet*,—and the convenience of access at the rear is afforded to it from a reserved lane 16 feet wide, leading out of Bourke-street.
THE HOUSE is substantially built of brick, on a stone foundation, and is finished in the most approved style, at considerable expense. It contains 5 rooms, and is provided with the convenience of a Verandah at the back overlooking Woolloomooloo Bay, which at all times presents an interesting scene. It has the additional convenience of a detached kitchen, with a servant's room above it.
*** A Plan and Elevation of the above premises is on view at the Auctioneer's, from which it will be seen that the chimney for an intended adjoining house is already built.
THE PLOT OF VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND which adjoins the above on its *east side*, extending to BOURKE-STREET, has 41 feet frontage to William-street, opposite Mr. Steel's handsome newly finished school house, and has also 100 feet frontage to BOURKE STREET, being at the north-west corner of those streets, and is consequently a most desirable spot for building. Back entrance can also be had from the reserved lane leading from Bourke-street.
☞ The position of the above land is really of great value, as it is in nearly the central part of William-street, and is surrounded by respectable dwellings. It is now nearly the only *Corner Allotment* in that street not occupied by buildings, and presents a most suitable spot for the erection of shops and houses to correspond with the one adjoining occupied by Mr. Reid, as above described.
Terms of sale:—
£100 cash on the fall of the hammer; £450 may remain for 3½ years at 8 per cent. interest per annum, secured on the property; for the residue an approved bill at 3 months, dated from the day of sale, will be taken.
For particulars of title, &c., apply to Messrs. Thurlow and Grant, solicitors, 308, Pitt-street. 4750

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